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Johannesburg policemen taking cover Monday as Zulu protest marchers from the Inkatha Freedom Party fled snipers' bullets.

Italian Right Is Poised for a Sweep

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

Early exit polls predicted a sweeping majority for the rightist Freedom Alliance dominated by the media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi, with the once powerful Christian Democrats trailing a distant third behind a leftist alliance headed by reform Communists.

According to one poll of 25,000 voters on the state-owned RAI Uno television network, the rightist alliance could win 300 to 340 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, with the left getting 217 to 257 seats and the remnants of the Christian Democrats and their allies 55 to 75 seats. The poll said the right could get up to 47 percent of the popular vote, with Mr. Berlusconi's party, Forza Italia, alone getting up to 22

But analysts said deep divisions among the forming a government an extremely complex process. One exit poll, reported on Mr. Berlusconi's television channel, predicted that the left would gain control of the Senate, which has the power to block - but not make - legislation.

Mr. Berlusconi, one of Italy's richest men and the head of a vast television, press and commercial empire, allied with neofascists and the federalist Northern League to fight the election. The polls showed that most of the principal political leaders in the election, including Mr. Berlusconi and the bead of the left,

Achille Occhetto, had won seats.

If the exit polls are confirmed, Mr. Berlusconi could emerge as a powerful contender as prime minister. He has not revealed whether he wants to succeed Carlo Azeglio Ciampi and

form Italy's 53d postwar government. The differences between the parties of the

Tokyo to Unveil Plan to Widen Market Access

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a bid to break the trade stalemate with the United States, Japan prepared to announce on Tuesday a package of market-opening measures that is wide in scope but somewhat lacking in specific commitments.

The early analysis by some American officials was that the measures do not go much beyond what Japan was offering on Feb. 11, when talks under the so-called trade framework collapsed at the summit meeting in Washington between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morikiro Hosokawa. The new steps might not immediately lead to a resumption of negoti-

"I would be a little surprised if we see enough to say 'Let's go back to where we were on February 11,' one American official said Monday night, a few hours before the package was officially delivered to the U.S. Embassy. Even Japanese officials, he said, were saying that the Clinton administration would not be fully satisfied.

In the new package, decisions on key elements - such as tax cuts, increased public works spending and deregulation - are put off until June, although there are promises that such steps will be taken.

Regarding specific sectors like automobiles, telecommunications and medical equipment, all of which were the focus of the framework talks, Japanese officials said that their new proposals went only slightly beyond the ones they made in February. Iapan has still refused to set numerical goals for opening its markets, something that was the keystone of the Clinton

See JAPAN, Page 4

Newsstand Prices Andorra 9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L. Fr right were becoming abundantly apparent.

Umberto Bossi, the head of the Northern League, expressed concern about a victory of

the "reactionary right."
Gianfranco Fini, the leader of the National
Alliance, one of the components of the Freedom Alliance, said that with the apparent victory of the rightist alliance, "it's time to put our cards on the table and sort out the differences that have emerged."

To overcome these differences, the right might have to form a grand alliance with the Christian Democratic led center. But one of the prominent center leaders, Mario Segui of Sardinia, said his party would not cooperate with any party that has what he called "overtones of extremism." Rosa Russo Jervolino, a spokesvoman for the Christian Democrats, now called the Popular Party, ruled out any cooper-

The two-day elections swept from power a pobtical class shamed and demolished by two years of corruption scandals and hundreds of

It was Italy's best chance since World War II to bring new faces into a political system that for more than four decades was dominated by

the Christian Democrats. Many Italians remained skeptical about the prospects for political reform.
"I voted for the left," Rossana Ferrari, 64.

said in Rome. "We already tried the right, and

In Ukraine

Ukrainians expressed a desire for change in heavy voting that showed discontent with the economic morass and high inflation under the government of President Leonid Kravchuk. (Page 2)

In Turkey

In Turkey's local elections, Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's True Path party appeared headed for victory, but the pro-Islamic Welfare Party led in Istanbul, the biggest single prize in the voting. (Page 2) they were thieves. We tried the center and they were thieves. Let's try the left now."

Whichever combination of parties forms the government, Italy's foreign policy as a member of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is unlikely to change. Analysts said that whoever won, the election could lead to big domestic changes, including privati-zation of state-owned industries and an attempt to reform the bloated bureaucracy.

More than half of the members of the old legislature did not run for re-election, including two former prime ministers, Bettino Craxi and Arnaldo Forlani, and the former foreign minis-ter, Gianni de Michaelis. All have been dis-

graced in the anti-corruption campaign. The differences between the partners in Mr. Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance enterged during the campaigning. Mr. Bossi dismissed Mr. Beriuscom as a "detergent sa ern League seeks to sever the rich and industrialized north from the control of the Roman bureaucracy and the financial demands of the poor south and Sicily.

Mr. Fini, the bulk of whose support is in the south, accuses Mr. Bossi of trying to destroy national unity.

Mr. Berlusconi, 57, presented himself as a new face with fresh policies. He promised to reduce taxation and get the government off people's backs.

On the left, the reformed Communists, now known as the Party of the Democratic Left, are committed to market forces, privatization of state industries and Italy's continuing NATO

The leftist alliance also includes a hard-line Marxist group, the Reconstructed Communist Party, that is opposed to these things.

In addition, the left embraces the Greens, led by the former European Union environment commissioner, Carlo Ripa di Meana, and the anti-Mafia Sicilian group known as La Rete, or Under the new electoral rules designed to

end the anarchy of small parties, three-quarters of the 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the 315 seats in the Senate are reserved for the winners of each race. The remaining seats will be distributed under the old proportional representation system.

Mayhem in Johannesburg

18 Killed in City Center as Zulus Protest Ballot

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Gun battles erupted in the central business district of South Africa's largest city Monday when 10,000 armed Zulus

staged a protest march in opposition to the country's first democratic election next month. The police confirmed 18 deaths but unofficial reports suggested the toll could be twice that high, with up to 400 wounded, in battles that continued from early morning to early afternoon. The fighting sixted Zubre who had afternoon. The fighting pitted Zulus who back the Inkatha Freedom Party's election boycott against supporters of the African National Congress, the party favored to win the April 26-

While some of the carnage took place in outlying black townships, the bulk of the dead were shot in the streets beneath Johannesburg's glistening skyscrapers, under the noses of horri-fied office workers and pedestrians who spent their lunch hours diving under desks, sprawling behind parked cars or darting away from win-

It was first time in the blood-stained history of the apartheid era that a major massacre occurred in the commercial hub of the subcon-

But, as has often happened before when this country's volatile transformation to democracy sustains a deep shock, the mayhem appears to have triggered a move toward political reconcil-

Several hours after the running battles finally stopped, the government announced that a four-way meeting would be held later this week between President Frederik W. de Kierk; the ANC president, Nelson Mandela; the Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and the king of the Zulus, Goodwill Zwelithini. They will discuss steps to control violence and ensure a free and fair election, as well as Inkatha's objections to the new South African katha's objections to the new South African Constitution under which the balloting is being held, and King Goodwill's demand for Zuln

Mr. Mandela has been trying since his release from prison to meet with King Goodwill, only to be frustrated by the king's protective uncle and senior adviser, Chief Buthelezi. A meeting had finally been arranged for 10 days ago, but was canceled the night before when Mr. Mandela received an assassination threat.

Political and economic turf wars between the ANC and Inkatha are the major cause of the political violence that has claimed 20,000 lives in South Africa over the past decade. Each party called a press conferences late Monday to accuse the other of deliberately instigating the day's killings, and to berate the police for not

doing enough to prevent it.

The situation was so chaotic at the sites of the two worst shoot-outs that journalists, peace monitors and other independent bystanders all had difficulty sorting out where the first shots had come from, and what had triggered them, "I think there is a strong probability that

agents provocateurs were involved," said Antonie Gildenbuys, chairman of the National

Peace Secretariat, a multiparty, multiracial monitoring group. He was one of many witnesses at the marchers' main rally site — a square-block concrete park in front the city's central library - who felt that the initial fire may have come from snipers shooting from office windows. At least five people were killed at the Library Gardens site, most of whom appear to have been marchers.

The deadliest shoot-out of the day had come an hour earlier, and eight blocks away, at a rear entrance to the ANC's 21-story national head-quarters building. ANC security guards shot and killed nine Zuln marchers and wounded 10 others who they claimed were trying to break into the building. The ANC suffered no casual-

"Our security personnel behaved with impeccable forbearance and patience in the face of extreme provocation," the ANC said after the incident. It said it had received intelligence reports the night before that the Zulu marchers. would mount an attack on the ANC building. Itadded that it had notified the police, who had promised to control the crowds.

Instead, the ANC said, the Zuln marchers massed provocatively in front of the ANC national headquarters building and a separate

ANC regional headquarters several blocks away, while the police made no effort to either control, to divert or disarm the crowd. "This was mayhem, it was not a demonstra-

tion," said the ANC regional chairman, Tokyo The ANC chairman, Thabo Mbeki, added:

"With all the warnings the police had, it is difficult to understand why they did nothing. It suggests a little more than incompetence."

A police spokesman, David Bruce, said Monday night that it was impossible for the police to disarm such large crowds, and he laid the responsibility for the shootings at the feet of the

Also Monday night, the minister of law and order declared Johannesburg and outlying towns an unrest area, allowing for the imposi-

tion of curiews and special searches. The Inkatha regional leader. Themba Khoza, who addressed the rally at Library Gardens, said afterward that he, too, had received intelligence reports the night before the march — but his said that ANC agents were planning to attack marchers with sniper fire. He said he. too, contacted the police, but received no help.
"This was a well-planned, well-calculated at-

See MARCH, Page 4

Backdrop to the Future: A 10-Year-Old Civil War

By Paul Taylor

ESIKHAWINI, South Africa - Alfred Mokwena sleeps with nine other young men in a dormitory room built for two in a workers' bostel here in northern KwaZulu. His spot is beneath a bed, and he's grateful to

His home is in a village about 15 kilometers (10 miles) away. The last time Mr. Mokwena was there, six months ago, a raiding party paid a visit just before midnight. They strated his family's but with automatic-rifle fire. His father and two brothers were killed. He, his mother and two sisters survived. The Mokwenas are among the tens of thou-

sands of Zulus who have lost family members or homes or both in a low-intensity civil war that has raged for a decade in the black homeland of KwaZulu and the surrounding province of Natal. It is a complex fight with many dimensions, but the most basic fault line plts younger, more progressive, more urbanized Zulus who support the African National Congress against older, more traditional, more rural Zulus who support the Inkatha Freedom Party.

South Africa's first democratic election has made this conflict more dangerous than ever,

for there is an ominous skew in the political positions of the two blood rivals. The ANC is beading for a big victory on April 26-28, while Inkatha is boycotting the election.

In the past six weeks, there have been about 350 deaths and thousands of new inter-

nal refugees, such as the Mokwenas, in Kwa-Zulu alone. On Sunday, the ANC was forced to cancel a major rally in the region for the third weekend in a row because heavily armed Zulus, presumably Inkatha supporters, occupied the stadium beforehand.

Many pro-democracy groups and monit of the violence say the intimidation is so V that it will be impossible to conduct balloting in many rural areas of Kwal and perhaps in some urban townships as

But Mr. Mokwena, who now lives ANC-dominated township, disagrees "Yes, it will be a little scary on J Day, but I have been scared before." Tam going to vote. All my friends/

Bheki Ntuli, the ANC chairman for normern Natal - the region that supposedly is the strongest Inkatha area - says he is expecting an 80 percent turnout on Election Day. "Black people have been waiting for three-

See ZULUS, Page 4

China Resists Calls to Press North Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BELING — The Chinese government on

Monday resisted requests from South Korea for stronger opposition to North Korca's nuclear program, saying that the crisis over the issue could be ended only through dialogue.

"The nuclear issue should be settled through patient and constructive talks between the parties directly concerned," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said at a briefing after more than two hours of talks between President Jiang Zemin of China and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea.

"We have made our due effort," Mr. Shen said. "However, China has only a limited role to

He said Beijing opposed anything that could complicate the issue, including U.S. plans to

deploy anti-missile Patriot missiles in South Korea and the resumption of U.S.-South Kore-ductive any moves by the council to pressure an military exercises. Pyongyang is involved in a dispute over in-spection of nuclear facilities, where internation-

Scoul's defense minister says that if North

Korea started a war, it would lose. Page 4.

officials have repeatedly said the issue can only be solved if the United States, South Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency talk directly to Pyongyang.

China, one of the five permanent members of

The council, seeking to avoid a potentially

ed States would settle for a Security Council chairman's statement, depending on its con-

"constructive" and "should contribute to the resumption of bilateral talks" between the four parties - between Washington and Pyong-

See KOREA, Page 4

Balladur Yields, This Time to Students By Alan Riding

New York Times Service PARIS - Bowing to student protesters who

disrupted more than a dozen French cities over the last three weeks, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur abandoned a controversial government decree Monday that allowed young people to be paid less than the minimum wage.

After a meeting between Mr. Balladur and tudent leaders Monday morning, a spokesman

for the conservative coalition government said the decree had been suspended for one week to allow time for a new policy to be developed and "to put an end" to the so-called youth wage. The move was anticipated by Mr. Balladur in a brief television address Sunday night when he referred to young people's anxiety about their future and noted that "we must start to restore

a dialogue with them and examine various pos-

sible solutions."

Still, the retreat is embarrassing for the 64year-old prime minister, reinforcing the view that be backs down in face of protests. On two other recent occasions, he dropped policies -to cut staff at Air France and to increase state subsidies to private schools - after angry dem-

Student leaders vowed to stay on the alert until the decree was revoked. On Friday, 200,000 youths marched through Paris and a dozen other cities to denounce the decree. Some protests continued Monday, and another demonstration is scheduled in Paris on Thursday.

With one in four French under the age of 25 currently unable to find work, the government had argued that its measure would encourage employers to hire young people. But students, claiming the decree discriminated against them, said that, after years of study, they deserved a decent, well-paid job.

Under the decree, employers would be allowed to pay young men and women between 30 and 80 percent of the 5,900 franc (about \$1,000) monthly minimum wage depending on their qualifications. In exchange, employers would be required to give intense training to those young people on their payrolls.

The government was clearly taken aback by the strength of student opposition to the decree and, with violent clashes between students and police accompanying many demonstrations, officials began fearing an escalation comparable to the anti-government movement that shook France in May 1968.

As of Friday, though, government officials said Mr. Balladur would make no more concessions - he excluded top university graduates

See FRANCE, Page 4

Car Thieves Put England on High Alert

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service

NEWCASTLE, England --- When Sinclair Seymour bought a new Ford Mondeo station

wagon two months ago, he took no chances. Not only did he make sure his car had a factory-equipped anti-theft system, including deadbolts inside the doors, an alarm and a high-tech device that electronically locks the engine, but he also asked the dealer to install a backup alarm and mount a thick steel padlock over the gearshift. Then, for extra peace of mind, he spent

\$225 more for a yellow wheel clamp, similar

to the heavy metal boots some police depart-

ments use to immobilize parking scofflaws.

Now, whenever Seymour leaves his new car

in a public parking lot, he takes the clamp out of his trunk and locks it over his front wheel. "I know, you think it's a little over the

top," said Seymour, 50, a quality control technician at a local factory. "But then again, you don't live around here. If you don't want your car to be stolen, you have to take every precaution you can think of." Car security and anti-theft technology

have become a kind of national obsession,

drawing police, government regulators, insur-

ers and manufacturers into a high-stakes game to stay at least one step ahead of the According to U.S. statistics, 650 cars were stolen per 100,000 residents across America

in 1992 (full figures for last year are not yet

available). In England and Wales, the rate was 1,215 cars per 100,000 residents. The epidemic reflects not only a growing

market for stolen vehicles in India, Pakistan, Nigeria and the West Indies, as well as Eastem Europe, but also the increasingly predatory tactics of young car thieves. Given a sharp jump as well in thefts from cars, as thieves snatch purses, radios and

claims jumped more than 800 percent in a decade to more than \$713 million in 1992. At the urging of the government and insurers, British manufacturers like Ford and Vauxhall are now arming their latest models

portable phones, insurance payouts on theft

See CARS, Page 4

al inspectors believe it may be building a bomb. While many have looked to Beijing to influence North Korea to end the crisis, Chinese

the UN Security Council and Pyongyang's only

divisive vote on tougher measures to force Pyongyang to open its nuclear sites, is considering issuing a statement through its president urging the North to be flexible. Reports from Washington said that the Unit-

Mr. Shen said such a statement should be

Kiosk



EU Schedules Deadline On Macedonia Dispute

ATHENS (AFP) — A European Union decision on Greece's blockade of the neighboring former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia will be made "probably just after Easter," unless the embargo is lifted, according to Hans van den Broek, the EU commissioner charged with seeking a solution to the dis-

Announcing the last deadline after a meeting with Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, Mr. van den Brock said that if the blockade was still in place the commission would "draw its own conclusions,"

EU foreign ministers on Sunday rejected Greece's arguments in favor of the six-weekold trade embargo and called on Greece to find a solution to the deadlock. Greece claims the name of Macedonia for its own region that borders the former Yugoslav republic. and insists that the latter be designated by a different name

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Book Review

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Agence Fran Engene Ionesco, the Romanian-born playwright who championed the Theater of the Absurd, died at 81. Page 2. Crossword Page 18. Weather Trib Index Down 12.38 0.19% 3,762.35 The Dollar fous cigg 1.6655 1.4961 1.4968

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HELPING HANDS — Soldiers carrying firewood Monday for a couple in Borisov, Belatus, which has been hit by flooding.

Islamic Party Leads in Istanbul Vote

ANKARA — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's party appeared headed for victory Monday in local elections, fending off critics who blame her for Turkey's economic woes and attacks by Kurdish separatists.

But the pro-Islamic Welfare Party appeared poised for a dramatic victory in Istanbul, the biggest single prize in Sunday's municipal voting. The Welfare Party, led by a veteran politician. Necmettin Erbakan, has never before won control of Istanbul, Turkey's biggest city and

commercial capital. State television said Tayyip Erdogan, the Welfare Party candidate for mayor of Istanbul, was leading with 24.4 percent of the vote after 57 percent of the ballots had been counted. His nearest rival, Ilhan Kesici of the Motherland

Party, followed with 22.6 percent.
The nationwide elections for provincial and municipal posts do not directly affect Mr. Ciller's nine-month-old coalition government, but success for her center-right True Path party would be seen as a vote of confidence in its

The results so far appear to support Mrs. Ciller's tough stand against Kurdish separatist rebels, which she has emphasized in recent

Earlier this month, she pushed the parlia-

By Donatella Lorch

New York Times Service

the first national election in I4 years in what diplomats and many Ugandans say is a critical turning point for the

After two decades of civil war, death and terror, the

election is offering a welcome change. Enthusiastic crowds

gather to listen to the campaign debates, often peppered

voting, and 70 percent to 80 percent of those eligible have

Many Ugandans were visibly elated by the prospect of

istered. Yet, many say they are not quite sure what they

In fact the voters will elect about 200 members of a

constituer assembly that will approve a draft constitu-

tion. Only ben will Ugandans be able to vote for a new

parliamer' and president. Most critical for the future, the

assembly will decide whether the country will adopt a

KAMPALA, Uganda - Ugandans voted Monday in

ish deputies and open the way for their prosecution on charges of supporting the separatist movement. The deputies remain jailed.

But the violence has continued. On Sunday, separatists exploded a bomb at the St. Sophia Museum in Istanhul, injuring three Europeans at the popular tourist site.

An anonymous caller to newspapers said the attack was carried out by the separatist Kurdish Workers Party. The rebels have tried to cripple Turkey's tourism industry and disrupt the elec-

At stake in the voting are more than 83.000 local posts, including mayors, provincial assembly members, city council members, village headmen and neighborhood representatives.

Results based on 65 percent of the vote from provincial assembly elections, showed True Path leading with 24 percent. The main opposi-tion Motherland Party came second with 21 percent and the Welfare Party had 18 percent, according to the state television. The Social Democrat Populist Party, the ju-

mor coalition partner, had I2 percent. The ultranationalist Nationalist Action Party got 8 percent and the rest of the vote was divided

up with corruption.

among eight other parties.

In final results for some of the 76 mayoral races, the Welfare won 10, Motherland, 8, So-

cial Democrats, 7, and the True Path and Na-tionalist Action each 6. Results were not complete for Istanbul and Ankara.

If the trend continues, it will cushion the prime minister from critics who hold her responsible for the nation's deepening economic crisis, which includes rising inflation and a recent 70 percent devaluation in the Turkish

Mrs. Ciller, an economics professor, said she inherited problems that had accumulated dur-ing the last 10 years. She was expected to announce a package this week to reduce public spending. Mrs. Ciller, 48, became the first woman to lead the country after winning the True Path's leadership in June.

Political analysts said the public's frustration with economic hardships helped explain the rise in the Welfare Party, which received 9 percent of the vote in 1989 local elections. Many voters turned to the Muslim party in the southeast because the pro-Kurdish Democracy Party boycotted the election.

Large groups of foreign election observers traveled to the southeast, where the army increased its troop strength from 200,000 to 350,000. Observers complained that Turkish anthorities denied them access to various (AP, Reuters)

Turnout Reflects Ukrainians' Anger

Setback for Leader as 75% of Voters, Sick of Economic Woes, Go to Polls

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service KIEV — Parliamentary elec-tions in Ukraine, though with only patchy results so far, have demonstrated a sharp desire for change among Ukrainian voters, who are angry with the economic morass and high inflation that has followed independence under President Leonid M. Kravchuk.

That anger expressed itself first in the turnout of nearly 75 percent nationwide after predictions of apathy, and second in the large votes in eastern Ukraine and Crimea, dominated by ethnic Russians, for much closer economic and political relations with Russia, as well as for neo-Communist candidates who promise a return to high production in association with Moscow.

The voting Sunday illustrated a growing division between eastern and western Ukraine, which was Sovietized in earnest only after World War II and where Ukrainian nationalism is strongest.

But Ukrainians also gave support to a so-called "new wave" of candidates - younger, non-Com-munist and business-oriented. If successful in a runoff round on April 10, they will present a challenge to the status quo of Mr. Kravchuk and the almost unchanged preindependence elite.

Some of Mr. Kravchuk's possible rivals in presidential elections, now scheduled for June but which he would like to cancel did well. They won their seats outright with more than 50 percent of the vote despite an average of 13 candidates for each of 450 seats.

Former Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, who intends to challenge Mr. Kravchuk for the presidency, won 91 percent of the vote in a Russian border district, Allied with a reformer academic and former deputy speaker, Vladimir B. Grinyov, Mr. Kuchma represents many business leaders and enterprise directors. But he has also spoken of closer ties to Russia to bolster production, including the easing of customs and currency regulations,

"This is the first time we will have elections with a secret

ballot and with people not polarized in camps," said

Wafula Oguttu, editor in chief of The Monitor, an ontspo-

ken biweekly that has a greater circulation than the

government-owned paper. These are very significant elections. For the first time we will have a national

document that will incorporate everyone's opinions and

ideas. That is not the case in many countries in Africa."

Ugandans don't understand what they're voting for," Mr.

Ogustu said. "Some think they are voting for maintaining Museveni in power. Very few understand they're going to

make a constitution because they don't know what a

gether. About 100 pages long, it took four years to write

and was completed only after the government reviewed

6,000 written opinions from around the country. It pro-

vides for pluralism, proportional representation, citizen-

ship, federalism, and the future of Uganda's former king-

The draft constitution has been painstakingly put to-

Yet, constitution-making is confusing. The majority of

even at times suggesting the use of the Russian ruble. Mr. Kravchuk has talked of mar-

ket reform but has done little of it, usually blaming the old holdover parliament for blocking his efforts. Two of the reform economists he dismissed - Viktor Pynzenyk and Volodymyr Lanoviy — won their seats outright, as did the old parliamentary speaker, Ivan Plyushch, who also may run for president.

Moderate Ukrainian nationalists of the Rukh party, which led the fight for independence, did well in central and especially western Ukraine, with its leader, Vyacheslav Chornovil, also winning out-right. Mr. Chornovil ran against Mr. Kravchuk in December 1991 and is expected to do so again.

But the real shape of any new parliament will depend on runoffs on April 10 between the top two candidates in districts where no one got more than 50 percent.

On Friday night before the vote, Mr. Kravchuk went on television to say that he wanted special powers from parliament to deal more decisively with the economy and crime, while canceling June's presidential and local voting. Apparently ex-pecting a low turnout, Mr. Kravchuk said it was necessary to prevent "a vacuum of power," especially if no new parliament was

"Although we do not have final results, it is clear that Kravchuk is the loser," Mr. Lanoviy said Monday. "The big turnout is a big moral blow to him."

In the much-watched Crimean opinion poll" on closer ties to Russia, pushed by the secessionistminded new president, Yuri Meshkov, "between 70 and 90 percent" of voters favored a more independent relationship with Kiev and dual Russian-Ukrainian citizenship, Mr. Meshkov's office said in describing preliminary results.

General Valeri Kuznetsov, Mr. Meshkov's military adviser, said the vote "showed once again that Crimea does not want to be prevented from living as Crimeans want to live." Mr. Kravchuk had banned the poll, but let it go ahead as a nonbinding survey.

In a similar survey in Donetsk, in eastern Ukraine's ailing coal re-gion, 90 percent of the electorate favored closer economic ties to former Soviet states, a more federal Ukraine and Russian as a second official language.

Major Tries To Sell EU Compromise

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — In a furious round of high-level meetings with cabinet colleagues, Prime Minister John Major on Monday tried to win support for a compromise on European Union voting rights.

The fate of the compromise now rests with the full cabinet, which meets Tuesday before that day's 6 P.M. deadline in Brussels for British acceptance.

Approval of the compromise would cap years of negotiations to calarge the European Union from 12 to 16 member states. But it would represent a glaring defeat for

The prime minister has staked much of his credibility in recent days on his government's attempts to leave the number of votes that would be required to block legislation in the EU's governing Council of Ministers at 23.

Mr. Major's cabinet will face the risky political task of endorsing a compromise negotiated by Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd at a meeting of EU foreign ministers Sunday in Greece. The compromise allows the blocking majority to rise to 27 votes as originally planned, with the caveat that a 23-vote minority will be sufficient to win a "reason-able" but unspecified delay. The Conservative press has labeled the plan a "capitulation."

The treasury chief secretary, Michael Portillo, insisted Monday that Britain should have no dilu tion of its power within Europe. He said any compromise must make it clear that Britain reserves the right

WORLD BRIEFS

Russian Official Is Slain in Algeria

ALGIERS (Combined Dispatches) — A Russian Embassy employee was murdered Monday at Saoula, south of Algiers, the fourth Russian slain in Algeria in six months, security officials said.

Two Frenchmen were slain last week, victime of victime of

slain in Algeria in six months, security officials said.

Two Frenchmen were slain last week, victims of violence by Islamic; fundamentalists against the military-led government. More than 30 foreigners have been killed in Algeria in the last six months.

Also Monday, a Foreign Ministry official was shot and killed by three gunmen outside his home. Security forces said Belkacem Touati, a depugdirector of the ministry's African affairs division, was killed and his was appropried.

Russia Rents Baikonur Space Center

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Russia signed an agreement with Kazakhstan on Monday to rent the Baikonur space center, the key installation of the old Soviet space program, for 20 years at an annual cost of \$115 million, the Itar-Tass press agency said. The deal, with a provision for a 10-year extension, was signed at the Kremlin by the two presidents, Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and Nursultan A. Nazarbayev.

All of the Soviet Union's manned flights, since Major Yuri Gagarin's ioneering flight in 1961, have been launched from Baikonur. The future of the complex of launch pads and construction plants, which also produces the Russian Buran space shuttle, had been in question since the collapse of communism and Kazakhstan's independence.

The uncertainty had taken a toll on morale in the adjacent city of Leninsk, in northern Kazakhstan, built to house the workers of the space program. In early 1992, soldiers of a building battalion rioted at Leninsk protest at poor living conditions, burning down several buildings

Singapore Chief Starts Visit to Burma

RANGOON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore arrived in Burma on Monday, ending the military junta's diplomatic isolation since it crushed an anti-government uprising in 1988.

All of the junta's top generals, including Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, turned out at the airport to welcome Mr. Goh, and thousands of schoolchildren waved Singaporean

and Burmese flags as the visitor was driven to central Rangoon. Singapore has identified Burma, China, Indochina and India as potential investment areas. The Burmese junta has faced harsh criticism since soldiers opened fire on unarmed demonstrators in 1988, killing hundreds. Mr. Goh became only the second head of government to visit Burms since 1988. The first was Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon of Laos.

UN Protests Expulsions by Thailand

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations High Commissioner to 3 Refugees, Sadako Ogata, protested to Thailand on Monday over its decision to expel some 25,000 Cambodian refugees.

Mrs. Ogata's agency said she wrote to the Thai foreign minister, Prasong Soonsiri, to take "strong exception" to the weekend repatriation. The refugees, said to be relatives and supporters of the Khmer Rouge rebel group, fled over the Thai border when government troops captured the rebel stronghold of Pailin, in western Cambodia, on March 19.

They were sent back into Cambodia over the weekend in what Thai officials said was a voluntary repatriation. UN officials said the refugees were believed to have been sent back to a Khmer Rouge-controlled area, but it said the return "was conducted in a manner contrary to internationally accepted humanitarian principles and practices."

Armenians Downed Plane, Iran Says

NICOSIA (Reuters) - Tehran announced Monday that Armenian forces shot down an Iranian plane earlier this month over the disputed

Nagorno-Karabakh enclave, killing all 32 people aboard.
The plane, a military Hercules C-130, was flying from Moscow to Tehran and carrying a number of relatives of Iranian diplomats based in Moscow. The Iranian Foreign Ministry said investigators sent to the site of the crash, near Stepankert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, had

of the crash, hear Stepankert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, had concluded that the plane "exploded in midair over Karabakh after being hit by a missile fired by Armenian troops based in the region."

The ministry added that Iran reserved "the right to take legal action" over the March 17 incident. It also called on the Armenian government to "identify and punish those guilty of downing the aircraft." Nagorno-Karabakh, located inside Azerbaijan, has been at the center of an undeclared war between Azerbaijan and Armenia for the past six years.

Strasbourg Plans New EU Building

STRASBOURG, France (AP) - The mayor of Strasbourg, Catherine Trautmannm, said Monday she had reached an agreement with the president of the European Parliament, Egon Klepsch, on building a new building for the assembly in the eastern French city. The deal is to be endorsed by the city council on Tuesday and the

European Parliament's bureau on Thursday and signed by April 12. It should end a dispute, just in time for the June elections, that has blocked the ratification of an increase in parliament scats. The French government had refused to ratify the increase in the

number of European members of parliament to 567, from 518, mainly to take account of German reunification, until Mr. Klepsch signed a lease on a new building in Strasbourg.

Eurofighter Test Is Called Successful

MANCHING, Germany (AFP) — A prototype of the four-nation Eurofighter combat aircraft has made a successful first flight over

southern Germany, Deutsche Acrospace said.

The incident-free 45-minute flight was hailed by the company's chief. Jürgen Schremp, as "a great step forward." He said, "With Eurofighter we have a tailor-made solution to air defense."

The Eurofighter was developed by Britain, Germany, Italy and Spain. The first flight was postponed last year because of problems in the computerized control system built by a British company, CEG Marconi Avionics. It was rescheduled to April, but a Deutsche Aerospace spokesman said, "We were ready sooner, so we did it."

For the Record

Scren people were killed in religious clashes during a Hindu festival at Allahabad, the Press Trust of India said. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Virgin Slashes Trans-Atlantic Fares LONDON (AP) - Virgin Atlantic Airways slashed trans-Atlantic

fares Monday in response to price cuts by British Airways last week.

The carrier took more than £100 (\$149) off fares on its London-New
York and London-Los Angeles routes. The price of a round-trip ticket to New York is now £238 and a ticket to Los Angeles is £318. Both prices are £1 below the new British Airways prices. Like the British Airways offer. the new Virgin Atlantic prices are available to passengers until April 15 and must include a Saturday night stay.

Indonesian authorities barred tourists from the Anak Krakatau volcano in the Sunda Strait on Monday after a week of volcanic activity with around 100 eruptions a day, an official said.

Delta Air Lines frequent (flers can now accrue miles while staying at Inter-Continental Hotels. The airline joins at least a dozen other companies, including American, TWA, United, KLM and Virgin Atlantic. Until May 26 the chain's hotels will give 1,000 miles per night's stay to Delta frequent filers. After that, the award is 500 miles a night. (NYT)

Swindlers in one of China's top resorts are fleecing tourists with scams like the "free" \$500 karaoke session, a newspaper reported on Monday.

The China Consumer News said the scenic southern mountain town of Guilin had become such a haven for tricksters that its future as a vacation

Eugene Ionesco, a Giant of Modern Theater, Dies

years, for the sake of stability.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches PARIS — Eugene Ionesco, a gi-ant of the Theater of the Absurd and one of the world's most performed authors, died here Monday.

with mudslinging.

will be voting for.

The Romanian-born French playwright died suddenly at his home in Montparnasse. One of a group of "absurdist"



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mankind's lonely anguish in bi-zarre and often hilarious plays.

"This election will determine Uganda's future and who, would be easily re-elected.

He was one of the most successful living playwrights. Two of his works, "La Cantatrice Chauve" interrupted in Paris for 38 years.

The director of the Theatre de la years ago. Huchette, Jacques Legre, said the company would play them Mon-day for the 11,944th time despite their gricf. "f am shattered," Mr. Legre said.

lonesco was no longer just an author to me, he was a parent." Taken to France as a child by his parents, Mr. Ionesco was brought up speaking French. He returned to his country when he was 13 but emigrated back to France at 24, in 1936.

His taste for theater developed only after the war. His work played in deserted avant-garde theaters before he gained international fame with a handful of plays that used slapstick humor to show the emptiness of life.

His most famous plays — "Les Chaises" and "Le Rhinoceros" — were all written in the 1950s. They feature hilarious disconnected dia-

writers whose work dominated lognes that explore the absurdity postwar European theater, Mr. Ionesco used the stage to portray

Mr. Legre said his company

Ugandans Are Flocking to Polls in a Return to Democracy

will be on top," said a Western diplomat in Kampala. "If this election doesn't go right, than the elections for presi-

dent and parliament have a very small chance of success."

Other East African countries such as Tanzania and

Kenya began the move about four years ago from one-

party rule to a multiparty system under pressure from Western aid donors and their own citizens, who were fed

When President Yoweri Museveni took over power

But he has long maintained that political parties in

militarily in 1986, he began to bring back economic

growth and stability to his country after years of war.

Africa would be the basis for division on tribal and

religious lines and that a successful transition to pluralism

must come about gradually. The opposition, which is pushing for a multiparty system, did not press hard for

Mr. Museveni's term will be over in 1995 and he says he

wants to retire to his farm. But even opposition members agree that if presidential elections were held this year, he

mostly played to full houses that included groups of young people from all over the world. He said Mr. lonesco often came

to the theater to watch his plays and "La Leçon" have been playing and talk to the actors until he started having problems walking two A militant anti-Communist, Mr.

Ionesco long campaigned from ex-ile against the regime of the Roma-nian dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, who banned his plays. He was also sharply critical of French leftists and once accused Jean-Paul Sartre of taking intelli-

gence out of French literature. Mr. fonesco was born in Slatina, Romania, the son of a lawyer and a French mother. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Paris, so French became his first language.

He did not learn Romanian until after returning to Romania at 13, by which time he bad already written his first play in French. Mr. fonesco grew up on the Left Bank of Paris near the Luxembourg Gardens, where he would spend afternoons watching Punch of these puppers that talked, moved down and clubbed each other," he wrote The in 1958. "It was the spectacle of the 1950, introduced comic techniques world itself."

constitution is."

was sent to live on a farm in La called Bobby Watson; a maid who Chapelle-Anthenaise, a small village where he dreamed of becoming a saint, then a warrior. It was here that he first "played theater."

He finished high school in Romania and studied French at the University of Bucharest. He wrote poems, and dabbled in literary criticism, publishing two pamphlets with opposing views on Romania's leading writers. He became a high school French teacher, and was

married. In 1938, Mr. fonesco obtained a government grant to study in France and write a thesis on and death in French poetry since Bandelaire." He moved to Paris, but never wrote a single line.

During World War II, he worked for a French publishing house, reading fiction, going to movies, art galleries and concerts in his leisure

"La Cantatrice Chauve" was inspired by his experience learning English. Much of its dialogue is and Judy puppet shows. English. Much of its dialogue is taken from his grammar book, such

whole days, spellbound by the sight as "the ceiling is up, the floor is

The play, first performed in that have become familiar to mil-An anemic child, Mr. Ionesco lions: a family with all members says "I am Sherlock Holmes," and the scene in which a man and a woman deduce that because they live on the same street, occupy the same house, and share the same bed, they must be married.

"La Leçon" (1950) is a savage parable on language as an instrument of power. As the play progresses, an eager pupil is gradually emptied of her vitality, as her timid professor gradually gains assurance

"Les Chaises" (1951) also focused on language, but on its impo-tence instead of its power. Two elderly people living in a tower on an island wait for their guests to arrive to hear the message that the old man has hired an orator to deliver for posterity.

As the play progresses, empty chairs accumulate on stage, crowding ont the couple — who finally jump to their death when the orator turns out to deaf and dumb, gurgling and gesticulating before the invisible guests.

(Reuters, AP) to say "no."

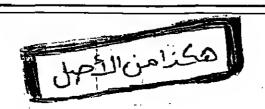
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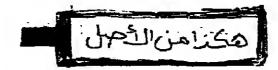
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THE AMERICAS / FIRST FAN GOURTSIDE

A Friend of Bill's, Just in Time Democrats, but Not Foley, Shun Whitewater The state of the s

By Richard L. Berke

dent Bill Clinton's involvement in the Whitewater case by the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, was notable not for what Mr. Foley said but that he said it. Although Democrats have not been reticent about

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TREE BY MET STREET

condemning Mr. Clinton's Republican accusers, few Democrats outside the White House have been willing to speak out strongly on the Clintons' behalf.

While congressional leaders dn defend the Clintons.

most of their arguments are put io general terms. As Mr. Foley said Sunday on television, "There is no evidence of any significant carriage of misconduct."

For all the White House efforts to paint Whitewater as a partisan battle, the oratory has been much more spirited from the Republican side of the aisle.

That has left the president's advisers trading hardluck stories over their mostly unsuccessful efforts to beg lawmakers to appear oo oetwork interview programs to provide counterpoints to Republican critics. The daily floor speeches in Congress from Demo-crats defending the president on Whitewater lack the

necessary impact, the advisers say.

James Carville, a Clinton political adviser, went as far to question the loyalty of Democrats to their

"Certainly, when anything came up with Reagan or Bush, Republicans down the line defended them very tenaciously," he said. "It does seem that the culture of

tenaciously," he said. "It does seem that the culture of their party evokes more loyalty."

The absence of a rish of support from Mr. Clinton's own party has belped force him and his aides to retreat to the garrison mentality of the 1992 presidential campaign, where they are besieged but have no one to turn to but themselves.

As homeond in the campaign when Mr. Clinton

As happened in the campaign, when Mr. Clinton was fighting accusations about womanizing and draftwas righting accusations about womanizing and urari-dodging, former campaign officials have been told to alert Harold Ickes, now a deputy chief of staff, and Susan Thomases, an outside confidente, when they are contacted by reporters on Whitewater.

Although he held the second prime-time news conference of his presidency to convince Americans that Whitewater was not a distraction, the case is consuming top White House officials, testing the patience of

By T.R. Reid

Washington Post Service
TOKYO — Ambassador Walter

F. Mondale apologized to the Japa-

nese people Monday for the slaying

The two 19-year-old victims, Ta-

kuma Ito and Go Matsuura, were

pronounced dead in Los Angeles

on Sunday after both were shot in

the head during a carjacking in a supermarket parking lot Friday. The students had been maintained

on life-support machines to keep

Like other recent crimes against

Japanese visitors to the United

States, the Los Angeles killings

served to strengthen stereotypes

the Japanese hold about the United

States, a nation known in the news-

"America after 8 P.M. - DAN-

GER!" said a giant headline in the

Sankei Sports newspaper on Mon-day. "One More Nightmare in the

Gun Society," said the Mainichi

"Isn't it strange," said a front-page commentary in the Asahi Shimbun "that in the

leads the civilized world, you never

know where or when somebody

This unflattering picture was off-set somewhat by the image of Mr. Mondale, shaken and ashen, at a

press conference here Monday

morning "to personally extend my

deepest sympathy" to the family and friends of the "two young peo-ple who were shot so tragically this weekend in Los Angeles."

"This is the saddest day in my

time here as ambassador," the for-

will be shot?"

mbun, "that in the country that

papers here as the "Gun Society."

Dangerous,"

. arrive from Japan.

A U.S. Apology for Slayings

2 Japanese Students Die From Wounds in Los Angeles

"The president and the Ameri-

can people join me" in the apology, Mr. Mondale said. He said he was

certain that President Bill Clinton

would call the victims' families to

Japan's media routinely depict

drugs, AIDS, and random violence.

The America that appears on Japa-

nese television is a country where

everyone is at risk of violent crime

This image is enhanced by

American media as well. The vio-lent movies of Sylvester Stallone

and Arnold Schwarzenesser have

Japan's government has a stan-

dard advisory, reiterated after the latest shooting, that America can be a dangerous place for travel. At Mr. Mondale's press conference.

some Japanese travelers and stu-

dents toward other destinations.

been major box-office hits here.

foundly apologize."

express his sorrow.

or death all the time.

Even John Podesta, the staff secretary whose joh it WASHINGTON — The energetic defense of Presi-

That the president is fighting Whitewater in isolation is perhaps a predicament of his own making. Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, ooted that it was not a question of loyalty among his fellow Democrats but one of not knowing enough to speak

"Nobody on the Hill knows the facts," he said. "It's hard to defend the facts because we doo't know what the facts are."

The problem for the Clintons is that only they know the full details and the true dimensions of the case. The nature of the situation is also unusual. Unlike the Iran-contra affair, where government policy was involved. Whitewater has its origins in the Clintons' personal financial activities of the late 1970s and early 1980s, long before they came to Washington.

Few lawmakers want to risk their reputations defending a president when they do ont really know what will ultimately be unearthed.

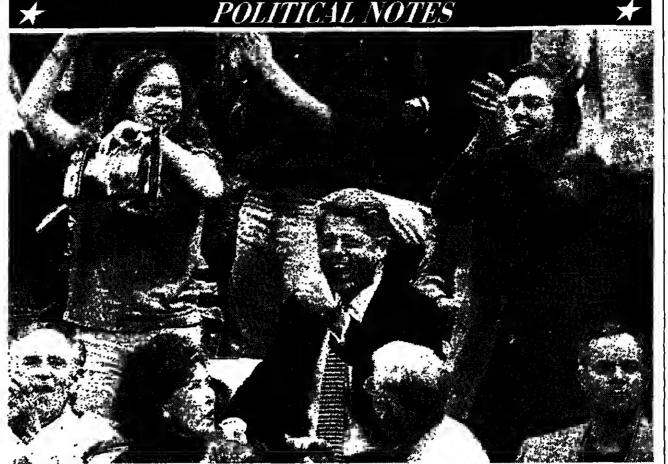
"The major Congressional figures are loath to go out there and be assertive because they doo't know what's there," said Ted Van Dyk, a Democratic consultant. "Nnbody wants to be humiliated. They're

While Mr. Foley he said he expected some of his colleagues to distance themselves from the imbroglin more as November approaches. "That's just the nature of self-preservation instincts," he said.

For some politicians, the reluctance to speak out is beightened given that the Whitewater investigation coincides with the midtern election season. Although their excuse before was that their constituents did not care about Whitewater, some Democrats oow worry that the furor could affect their own elections.

"I am concerned that it spills out and affects my campaign," said Mr. Kerrey, who is seeking re-elec-tion this year. "Of course it could happen."

The administration's adamant stance against seeking a special prosecutor collapsed oot under Republican attacks but after Democratic senators, ootably Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Bill Bradley of New Jersey, suggested appointing one.



The first family - Chelsea, Bill and Hillary - cheering on the Razorbacks at the Arkansas-Michigan basketball game in Dallas.

How's This for Downtime?

SAN DIEGO - President Bill Clintoo climbed aboard Air Force One in Dallas in a suit and tie. Somewhere over the western United States, be changed into casual clothes and beach vacation mode,

The president arrived here Sunday night, fresh from his believed Razorbacks' victory in the NCAA Midwest Reginnal basketball semifinals, with a blank public schedule. He'll be spending the week at a private beachfront estate with his wife and daughter. Their goal is to take some time off, take

advantage of the sunshine in Southern California," said a White House spokesman, Jeff

It's a safe bet that Mr. Clinton will spend considerable time playing golf. There may be a couple of public events — he has to sign a major education bill by Friday — but not until later in the week.

For the president this is a brief respite from the intense Washington focus on the Whitewater affair. Mr. Clinton and his wife also are taking a breather from extensive travel to promote their health-care reform plan. Both were on the road last week and are expected resume their travels oext week as Congress moves along the arduous path toward a bill.

"It's a pretty natural time for the president to take a little bit of a break before we get into the crunch on health care," Mr. Eller said. The Clintons are staying rent-free at the home of M. Larry Lawrence, a major Democratic contributor and the oew U.S. ambassador to Switzerland. The White House press

owned by Mr. Lawrence.
Mr. Clinton began his vacation odyssey in

Dallas with twn major events: his brother Roger's wedding and the Arkansas-Michigan basketball game. The president is such a wellknown Razorbacks devotee that he was booed heartily no his arrival at Reunion Arena by thousands of Michigan fans.

In his third-row seat, between Hillary and Chelsea, he was the picture of a fanatic. He bit his nails. He chomped on ice. He laughed. He winced. He cheered. He posted, He waggled his finger. And when his team missed several lay-ups in a row, he erupted.

"I really get into the game," Mr. Clinton explained in a halftime interview. The former Arkansas governor is president

nf all 50 states now, and he tried to be evenhanded. But when it was all over and Arkansas had won, 76-68, Mr. Clinton was overtaken by home-state pride. He rushed onto the court, hugged coach Nolan Richardson and gave him a high five. He slapped the backs of ubilant players and shook their hands. He said he'd see them in Charlotte, North

Carolina, on Saturday for the semifinals and, if Arkansas beats Arizona, maybe even at the NCAA championship game. "We've tried to work it out so that I can go to both games," he said. "I'm going to try." (AP) said. "I'm going to try."

April Doesn't Look Easy

WASHINGTON — For weeks, President Clintoo so deftly controlled the public debate over new crime and welfare legislation that Republicans complained he was stealing their lines. But just before Congress began its Eascorps is housed nearby at the Hotel Del ened the compromises the administration is Coronado, a turreted 1888 hostelry also attempting to broker between traditional libcrais and moderates in both parties.

hope of completing House action was sunk hy a wave of partisan and ideological wran-gling over the rules of debate, which forced the Democratic leadership to delay final ac-tion — and foreshadnwed a floor fight after Congress returns oext month from its hreak. On welfare legislation, the administration

and a potentially pivotal block of moderate House Democrats are moving in opposite directions nn the question of how to finance reform. Even as some within the administration urged that the financing rely on more taxes and fewer cuts in other social programs, last week a group of House moderates unveiled a plan to fund reform by cutting off all welfare benefits to legal immigrants who are nnt yet citizens, an approach already en-dorsed by House Republicans. Administration officials say they remain

on track toward passing a crime bill and completing a welfare reform plan that can attract bipartisan support when it is released this spring. They point to widening consensus around ideas central to Mr. Clinton's agenda: from hiring an additional 100,000 police officers to requiring more welfare recipients to work after two years on the rolls.

But as liberals, moderates and conservatives pull in different directions and the Whitewater affair sharpens partisan animosities, the administration faces a very complex legislative and political equation. (LAT)

Quote/Unquote

Carol Scroggin, a worshiper at Gosben United Methodist Church in Piedmont, Alabama, where 21 people died as a tornado struck the church: "The power had gone off, but everyone just kept singing. Nabody had a chance to do anything. It was so quick." (AP)

erty, as with cars in this case.

Mr. Simon also said that under the vandal-

ism act the marking or graffiti have to be indelible but in this case they were easily

The Los Angeles Times this month quoted

A 2d Man Is Detained In Slaying Of Mexican

MEXICO CITY — A second man has been detained for questioning in connection with the assassination last week nf Mexico's governing party presidential candidate, sources close to the investiga-

tion said Monday. Tranquilino Sanchez Vega was detained on the basis of photographs that showed him advancing toward the presidential candidate. Luis Donaldo Colosio, moments before Mr. Cnlosio was sbot Wednesday in the northern city of Tijuana, according to newspaper reports.

A source close to the investigation said Mr. Sanchez told investigators be was a former private security guard who was hired by the Institutional Revolutionary Party on the day of the assassination to help control the crowds during Mr. Colosio's campaign stop.

Mario Aburto Martinez, a 23year-old mechanic, was arrested Wednesday and charged with killing Mr. Colosio.

■ Challenge by Old Guard Tim Golden of The New York Times reported from Mexico City:

As President Carlos Salinas de Gortari works to build a consensus on choosing a replacement for the slain candidate who was to succeed him, he has come up against an unusually open challenge from members of the old guard of his governing party.

After reports that Mr. Salinas might select Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Léon, 42, the economist and former government minister who was managing the campaign of Mr. Colosio, party members began lob-bying intensely for favorites of their own.

Their strongest push came on behalf of Fernando Ortiz Arana, the party president, who might draw wider support than Mr. Zedillo but who would represent a clear turn away from the highly trained professionals whn have dominated the Salinas administra-

The growing struggle points to a quandary for Mr. Salinas. Four months after he picked Mr. Colosio from a list of candidates loyal to his vision for Mexico, he now appears at a loss for one who can easily bridge the divide between the reformist officials with whom he has run the government and the aging hierarchy of a political machine that has been in power for 65 years.

Mr. Zedillo, for instance, holds a doctorate in economics from Yale University, is a favorite of Mexican businessmen and foreign investors. and won praise as both the secretary of budget and planning and secretary of education. Yet, he also carries a reputation as a somewhat dogmatic technocrat, has never run for election and is mistrusted by

many party traditionalists.

Mr. Ortiz Arana, by contrast, is popular in the Institutional Revolutionary Party, but he has none of the background in economics that is standard among Mr. Salinas's closest associates, almost no experience in the executive branch of government, and political debts to the party faithful whom the Salmas administration has long worked to

With demands for the democratization of the Mexican political system increasing since the peasant uprising that began on Jan. 1 in the southern state of Chiapas, the president's traditional control over the selection of his party's candidate is also being questioned as never be-

With only eight months left in his final term in office, Mr. Salinas may have to fight for a more contentions choice with less anthority than he has exercised almost since he took office in December 1982.

Salinas is weaker as he nears the end of his administration, and he no longer has the power or the incentives to keep the party in line," said Juan Molinar Horcasis tas, a political scientist at the Colegio de México, a research organization. "The party is reacting very

strongly against his candidate. He could lose control of this thing." In an effort to quiet speculation about who might be named to replace Mr. Colosio, party officials issued statements over the weekend insisting that they were still in mourning and had not yet made

any plans for the selection. Even as they did, hnwever, prominent members of the party's old guard asserted a right to speak out about who they thought should lead the party out of its crisis.

"This is not a party of mutes," said Augusto Gómez Villanueva, a former leading official of the party who argued vociferously for Mr. Ortiz Arana.

comments to private expressions of of two Japanese students in the sympathy for the families. Mr. Mondale's immediate public apol-United States, while the mass media here launched another series of ogy, replayed on all TV news was searching for a Halloween parcaustic reports on "America the shows, may help assuage Japanese anger about this latest case.

Coincidentally, students and teachers from McKinley High

of the shootings in Los Angeles.

There has been no speculation that the killings were tied toanti-Japanese bias. In fact the Nikkan Sports newspaper reported that the

The death of the two students, mer vice president said. "I proboth freshmen at Marymount Col-In previous cases of Japanese being slain in America, U.S. ambassadors have generally restricted their lege in the Los Angeles suburb of Rancho Palos Verdes, prompted the Japanese media to look back at the last killing that shocked the Japanese: the shooting in 1992 of a 16-year-old high school boy who ty in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

> School in Baton Rouge, the school attended by the slain Japanese student, arrived in Tokyn on a goodwill tour just as word reached here

crime was the same "that happened to Michael Jordan's father.

On the crime measure, the administration's Father Challenges Motive of Flogging Sentence

NEW YORK - The father of an American teenager whose flogging sentence for tooks with a rotan, a four-foot long, half-inch spraying paint on cars in Singapore has led to a diplomatic dispute with its government a martial arts expert that generally the skin is says that he believes his son has been singled ont for "special treatment" because he is

the first question from a Japanese reporter was, "What strategy should Japanese tourists use to avnid violence when in the George Fay said in a telephone interview from Dayton, Ohio, that there were instances The damage to the United States of people receiving much less severe punishment although their offenses were as bad as or worse than his son's. from this latest case may go beyond sullying America's reputation here.

Tourists and exchange students President Bill Clinton has called the punfrom this rich country — more than 3 million of them last year — give ishment extreme and urged Singapore to reconsider it, but its Foreign Ministry said the United States a strong balancethe government would not intervene. was so Michael Fay, 18, is free on ball pending an fined. of-payments surplus with Japan in this area of trade. But each wellpublicized killing tends to steer

appeal scheduled for Thursday. The teenager was sentenced to six lashes on his bare buta martial arts expert that generally the skin is repeatedly ripped and the victim permanentscarred.

George Fay said Michael, sentenced in a plea bargain that also covered possessing stolen flags and road signs, had been sentenced to much harsher punishment than others on similar offenses.

He cited four recent examples from the Singapore oewspaper Straits Times, including one where a jealous property broker had

deliberately scratched a new BMW car and was sentenced to one month in prison and

In another case vandals damaged 10 cars used before in cases concerning private propin a parking lot, puncturing tires and putting deep scratches no the fronts and sides, but the case was classified by the police not as vandalism but as mischief, in which flogging does not apply.

Mr. Fay added that his soo suffered from

attention deficit disorder and that the punishment would be particularly traumatic. The damage of caning is far worse be-

cause of the low esteem he has because of his disorder," he said. George Fay's lawyer, Theodore Simon,

said in a telephone interview from Philadeiphia that evidence supports the feeling that

an American lawyer who attended the trial as saying he believed the Singaporean govcroment was using the case to send a warning to its own citizens about the dangers of importing decadent Western ideas.

"All I can say is that we endorse the message that Americans should abide by the

Michael Fay is being singled out because he laws of a foreign country, but they should is an American. He said the vandalism act oot be given more harsh treatment just bethat provides for flogging had never been cause they are American," Mr. Simon said.

Away From Politics

 The driver of a milk tanker was charged with vehicular manslaughter and being under the influence of drugs after his truck veered off the and being under the influence of drugs after his truck veered off the freeway, killing five people and injuring 14, authorities in California said. The truck, driving on Interstate 280 near San Leandro, 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of San Francisco, swerved off the freeway, hit vehicles parked on the shoulder and plowed into a group of people who were cleaning up garbage alongside the freeway, the California Highway Patrol said. A Canadian man who described himself as a destitute tourist was

charged Sunday with murdering a candy store owner during a robbery in Pompano Beach, Florida. Police said Jean François Chalifoux, 27, stabbed the store owner, Marilu Cogswell, with a fish knife more than 10 times. He took mooey and fled in Ms. Cogswell's car, the police said. "He told us that he was just down here on vacation, to get away from the cold," said Sandra King, a spokeswoman for the Pompann Beach Police Department. "He said he was unemployed and that he had run out of money."

• Two men believed to be gang members shot up a shopping mall cafe in Westminster, California, killing one man and paralyzing a 16year-old boy. Two other people also were wounded. Police said they year-old Doy. I wo other people also were wounted. Folia said they suspect the shooting was related to Vietnamese gangs. "That's the style — to go through the front door guns ablazing," said Sergeant Dave Stronach. "There's no other apparent motive." None of the 18 people inside the popular teenage hangout could identify the gunmen or say what prompted the shooting.

High Court Curbs Insanity Defense Action Allows Other States to Emulate Montana Law

Joe Junior Cowan, described as a lenge to the state's abolition of an The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - The Su-

preme Court on Monday let states abolish the insanity defense. The justices, without comment, let stand Montana's abolition in

1979 of insanity as an affirmative defense for criminal defendants. Although Monday's action is not a ruling and does not preclude the possibility the high court may some day consider the issue, states are

left free to follow Montana's lead. Only two other states - Idaho and Utah - have similarly eliminated any possibility of a criminal defendant's being found not guilty

by reason of insanity. Congress considered, but did not enact similar legislation.

Many states have adopted in recent years "guilty but insane" laws that make it more likely even those found to have been mentally ill when they committed their crimes will serve some prison time if they ever regain sanity.

paranoid schizophrenic with a his-tory of mental bealth treatments in tory of mental bealth treatments in his native North Carolina, was con-

tacked Maggie Doherty on April 24, 1990, after she returned to her residence at the remote Loln Work Center, Mr. Cowan, who beat Ms. Doherty unconscious, was convicted of attempted deliberate homi-

His lawyers said he attacked Ms. Doherty while in the throes of psychotic delusinn."

petent, Mr. Cowan was treated with housing rights to prosecute with mind-altering drugs. He later cross burners. Justice Department was ruled competent to stand trial. lawyers did not oppose that appeal, His conviction was upheld by a saying both cross-burning issues 5-to-2 vote of the Montana Suwere likely to arise frequently in the preme Court, which rejected a chal-future.

insanity defense.

victed and given a 60-year sentence into account when determining at for assaulting a U.S. Forest Service employee in Missoula County, mitted the crime and again when be was sentenced. In another decision, the court

Prosecutors said Mr. Cowan at- left intact a ruling that let federal prosecutors use an anti-arson law against cross burners. The justices, without comment, refused to hear the appeal of two men convicted of burning crosses at the Keeneyville, Illinois, home of a white couple who had entertained black guests over Labor Day weekend in September 1989. The men also had mounted a

free-speech challenge to use of a Initially found mentally incom- federal law banning interference

Tornadoes Kill 43 in U.S. In a Sweep of Southeast

ATLANTA - A series of tornadoes in the southeastern United States killed at least 43 people and injured more than 250 as storms cut a path of destruction across five states. The biggest death toll occurred oear the northeastern Alabama town of Piedmont, where a tornado slammed into a church during a

Palm Sunday service, killing 21 people, including seven children, and Fourteen more died across scattered sections of rural northern Georgia, after thunderstorms spawned 19 tornadoes that destroyed

houses and mobile homes. A spokesman for the Georgia Emergency Management Agency in Atlanta said several bundred people were believed to have been hurt as high winds and heavy downpours struck 11 counties in the state.

The National Weather Service said the storms erupted after a mass of warm, moist air, moving north from the Gulf of Mexico, hit a cold front, setting off violent weather patterns that also hit southeastern Tennessee, where authorities issued flash-flood warnings. North and South Carolina also were affected. Witnesses said the tomadn that struck the Goshen United Meth-

odist Church in Piedmont, 90 miles (145 kilometers) northeast of Birmingham, flattened the roof of the brick structure, shattered one of its walls, and rained debris on 140 people inside. By Monday morning, 7,000 people were still without power in

northern sections of Georgia. Thirteen shelters were opened to care for the homeless, while utility workers struggled with downed power lines and washed-out roads.

THE WEEK

Monday MONDAY SPORTS

Wednesday STAGE ENTERTAINMENT

Friday LEISURE POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

THE ARTS AND SCIENCE FOOD AND FASHION FILM AND THEATER

BOOKS AND TRAVEL BRIDGE AND CHESS THE NEW YORK TIMES

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A LIVELY ARRAY

Thursday

Saturday-Sunday ART/

BUSINESS AND FINANCE OPINION AND COMMENTARY

STYLE HEALTH/SCIENCE THE MONEY REPORT

THE MONEY

MCI

Seoul Is Confident: North Couldn't Win Compiled by Our Staff From Disposition SECULIE

SEOUL - South Korea and its U.S. allies would be certaio winoers in the event of war with the North, Defense Minister Rhee Byoung Tae said in an article pub-lished Monday.

"Our armed forces' combat ability and the performance of our military equipment are superior to those of the North Korean military." Mr. Rhee said in an article for a civil servants' oewspaper.

Mr. Rhee said that the "government's persistent position is to pre-

2 Arrested In Japan for **China Sales**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Japanese police said Monday that they had arrested two executives on suspi-cion of illegally exporting to Chioa strategic technology that the Japanese media says may have been passed to

North Korea.

A spokesman said Norimitsu Sugiyama and Katsuhisa lida were arrested oo suspicion of violating the For-eign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law by exporting image-intensifier tubes to China from July to October

Export to China of the technology, which can be used for military satellites, also violates rules of the loternational Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, which bans strategic exports to Communist countries.

The newspaper Saokei Shimbun reported that investigators believed that the image enhancers, which could also be used to develop night-vision devices, were re-exported to

North Korea from China. The police also said they arrested three executives of Yokohama Machinery Trading Co. for allegedly exporting about 300 used cars to China between April and September last year without government

(Reuters, AFP)

KOREA: Chinese Resist

Continued from Page 1

yang, between Pyoogyang and the loteroatiooal Atomic Eoergy Agency, and between the two Ko-

North Korea's talks with the United States, South Korea and the UN agency have broken down after it harred a team from the agency nuclear site earlier this month. The Chinese foreign minister,

Qian Qichen, again denounced the idea of pressuring the North Exerting pressure would only

intensify cootradictions, which would be no help in solving the problem but make it complicated," Mr. Qian said, according to the Xinhua oews agency.

Mr. Choo said China had assured Mr. Kim that any differences over how to handle the nuclear crisis would oot stand in the way of good relations with South Korea. "President Jiang said relations between the two countries should not be affected by the nuclear question," he said, adding that Mr. Jiang had described des as "splen-

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

vent North Korea from developing nuclear weapons and to resolve this

But he said that if North Korea misjudged the situacioo and waged war, it would see "only miserable defeat and war victory will be on the side of combined Korean-U.S.

South Korea's 650,000-strong armed forces have been put on alert. Seoul says the North has also put its military oo heightened alert. Mr. Rhee said there were no im-

mediate signs that the Communist North will unleash an all-out war as it did in 1950, and that its tough stance against thorough inspections of its suspected ouclear sites was a ploy to squeeze diplomatic coocessioos out of the United

Lawmakers from South Korea's main opposition Democratic Party said Monday they opposed plans to bring in U.S. weapons, including Patriot anti-missile batteries. They cited the "buge economic burden

of such a move.

North Korea said Monday that
Patriot missiles could be modified
to attack, and warned of "grave consequences" unless the deploy-

ment was stopped.

The North Korean Foreign Ministry said. "It is known to everyone that its target can be changed by the kind of warhead it is opped The U.S. shipment of new-type Patriots in South Korea is oothing

but an open aggressive act," the Foreign Ministry said. "Though the U.S. authorities are now claiming that the Patriot is a 'defensive weapon,' they cannot justify its deployment in South Korea with any

"This is a deliberate, dangerous military action to make the military situation of the Korean Peninsula all the more unstable and, further, cause another war," the ministry



and, further, the ministry (Reuters, AP) the two Koreas. Troops were on alert as tension over North Korea's nuclear program intensified.

Israeli Troops Kill 6 in Gaza

By David Hoffman

Washington Pass Service
JERUSALEM — Six armed Palestinians affiliated with the Fatah wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization were killed Monday night in a shoot-out with Israeli Gaza Strip refugee camp, Palestin-

ians and the army said.
One soldier and two Palestinian bystanders were wounded in the exchange of fire, the most deadly since Israel signed the Gaza-Jeri-cho peace accord with the PLO in September. According to witnesses, the six were distributing leaflets in two separate cars when the firefight broke ont with the undercover unit. The killings came at a delicate

point in negotiations between Israel and the PLO. which broke off talks on implementing the Gaza-Jericho accord after the Hebron massacre last month. PLO leaders in Gaza called for a three-day general strike and mourning period. armed gangs that have pledged allegiance to Mr. Arafat. After the

TIRANA, Albania - The Euro-

pean Union may press for the sus-

pensioo of sanctions against the rump state of Yugoslavia if pro-

gress is made toward a negotiated settlement for the area, The Danish

foreign minister, Niels Helveg Pe-

Mr. Petersen said at a oews con-

ference that the EU would back a

suspension of the international

sanctions against Serbia and Mon-

tenegro if the Serbs agreed to make

territorial concessions in Bosnia-

"What we can offer the Serbs

tersen, saio here Monday.

Herzegovina.

On Tuesday in Cairo, Israel and the PLO are scheduled to discuss for Palestinian self-rule in Gaza, a creation of a Hebron security force, based on Norwegian and International Red Cross members, as well as a Palestinian police force. If agreement is reached on Hebron

undercover troops in Jabalya, a security, it could lead to resumption of separate talks oo carrying out the Gaza-Jericho peace agree-ment, Israeli officials said. But Monday night's exchange of fire could intensify pressure on the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to slow down the talks with Israel, especially since those killed were

> The Israeli Army confirmed that six armed Palestinians had been killed in Gaza, but had no further

Palestinians said all six were members of the Fatah Hawks, a locae Gaza-based coalitioo of

ated settlement," Mr. Petersen said

after a 24-hour visit to the Albani-

an capital. "What we need now is

that the Serbs make territorial con-

The United Nations imposed

Mr. Petersen, who flew to Tirana

sanctions on Yugoslavia for help-ing arouse the war in Bosnia.

after an EU foreign ministers meet-

ing in Ioannina in Greece during the weekend, said the EU had

agreed on a common approach to

the region of the former Yugosla-

via. Part of that approach was to

put pressure on Belgrade to grant substantial autonomy for the prov-

cessions," he added.

caught in a crossfire after he had previously surrendered. affiliated with Mr. Arafat's Fatah The continuing search by Israeli forces, and the long delays in im-plementing the Gaza-Jericho plan, had prompted some of the Hawks accepted amnesty to return to their former roles as armed street fighters. Palestinians in Gaza said it was not clear whether any of the Palestinians killed Monday had

limited oumber of the Hawks ac-

cepted an Israeli offer of amnesty.

and turned in their weapons. They were taken off the "wanted" list of

But Israeli security forces contin-

ued to bunt down other members

of the Hawks who were considered

fugitives, as well as armed fighters for Hamas. Since September, four of the Hawks have been killed in

separate confrootations with Israe-

li troops. At least one of them was

Palestinian fugitives.

whether they were fugitives. According to the witnesses, at the time of the shooting the Hawks were distributing leaflets calling on local residents to respect the orders issued by the Hawks. The leaflets were also warning Palestinians that some renegade gangs were using the name of the Hawks to commit serious robberies.

previously accepted amnesty, or

■ Jordan Acts on Searches King Hussein on Monday linked Jordan's resumption of peace talks with Israel to an immediate end to scarches of Aqaba-bound ships by U.S.-led forces policing a trade em-

bargo on Iraq.
The king acted after summoning the ambassadors of the five perma-nent members of the United Na-tions Security Council, according to a Renters report from Amman

quoting the Petra press agency.

Jordan, which has suffered large losses because of UN trade sanctions oo Iraq, requested two replaced by less-disruptive land inspection at its port of Aqaba.

CARS: Auto Thieves Flourish Throughout England

Continued from Page 1

with sophisticated anti-theft tecboology as standard equipment. For example, the 1994 Ford Es-

cort, Britain's hest-selling car, comes with a factory-installed electronic engine immobilizer, which relies oo a tiny microtransmitter in the ignition key.
Unless the driver inserts the key

programmed to match exactly a complex code inside the automohile's electronic control unit, the engine will oot start. An anti-theft system, including the electronic engioe lockout, is also standard equipment here on Ford's oew Probe.

Government officials, insurers and consumers in Britain say the equipment - coupled with growing public awareness of the prob-- is making a difference. While car crime continues to grow,

slightly. To the United States, only the more expensive domestic models come with alarms or other electronic anti-theft devices as standard compment.

Part of the push in Britain comes from rising insurance premiums. In 1987, according to data from the United States and Britain, British drivers paid about half as much as

Americans for car insurance. Since then, the Association of British Insurers reports, the average annual cost of a car insurance policy has ocarly doubled, to about \$638. In the United States, according to insurance statistics, the average insurance premium increased just 25 percent over the same period and is now about \$710 a year. But in areas like Newcastle, which is one of the English cities est, the jump has been much sharp- police say the problem has been

Even with a good driving record and discounts for installing antitheft devices, for example, Mr. Seymour is paying the equivalent of about \$1,250 for his basic insur
Detective Inspector Roland

ance policy this year.
In 1992, after car theft had soared by 42 percent in two years, the Home Office began a natioowide anti-theft campaign intended out only to increase consumer awareness of the problem - a survey at the time disclosed that one in three Britons still left the car unlocked overnight - hot also to prod manufacturers to make cars harder to steal.

ooe problem has been the innovative skills of the thieves themselves, who have managed to stay one jump ahead of the technology. Last year, the police arrested a

But the police acknowledge that

youth who was using an electronic grabber, a kind of scanner that can read the signal that is transmitted when a motorist uses a remote control device to unlock a car.

The scanner can then play back the signal to unlock the car at a later point and give the thief easy

Part of the boom in anto theft and car crime is driven by criminal rings exploiting a growing market in Eastern Europe and elsewhere for stolen luxury cars and parts. Cars are often stolen to order by gangs and then smuggled abroad for resale inside shipping contain-

Io Manchester, which bas the highest rate of auto theft in Britain stolen and en —2,253 cars were stolen in the city from the air.

JAPAN: where the risk of car theft is high- in 1992 per 100,000 residents—the Market Access Continued from Page 1 complicated by oew European administration's "results-oriented"

punitive sanctions.

American demands.

ficials at first were clated that Ja-

pan bad fioally said "oo" to

But then the yen strengthened.

choking Japan's export industries, and the United States unsheathed

its sword by initiating a lengthy

process that could result in sanc-

tions against Japan. Suddenly,

businessmen and oewspaper edito-

rials began screaming that it was

not enough merely to say oo. Japan

would have to come up with its own

voluntary plan to open its markets and deregulate its economy, goals

that Mr. Hosokawa bas long pro-

that the United States felt uncom-

fortable with the trade impasse and

would jump at a chance offered by Ispan to resume negotiations. They

are also bopeful that the United

States will drop its insistence on numerical targets in response to

world opinion, which generally op-

poses the American approach.
"If the U.S. still seeks oumerical

things, I don't think this will satisfy

ing a recent agreement to further open Japan's cellular telephone

The development of a plan by

Japan has been hindered by the disarray in Mr. Hosokawa's coali-

tion government, which has been torn by infighting and has seen its

public approval ratings fall. The

covernment has not even compiled

the budget for the fiscal year that

begins on Friday, making it diffi-cult for it to consider other eco-

nomic stimulus measures. For that

reason, the government had previ-

ously said that the new plan would

The government was unable to

reach decisions on the two main

macroeconomic elements of the plan set for release Tuesday -- an

extension to future years of income tax cuts enacted this year, and an

increase in public works spending

beyond the 430 trillion yen (\$4 trillion) planned for this decade.

The package prepared for release needly expresses the government

intention to realize income tax cuts

before the end of the year. It prom-

ises that a plan to deregulate priori-ty areas will be compiled by the end of June, with input from foreigners.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

be an outline.

market to Motorola Inc.

stantial degree."

Japanese officials have hoped

fessed to support in any case.

Detective Inspector Roland Hewitt, the head of the stolen car squad for the Greater Manchester Police Department, said that about 30 percent of the 57,880 vehicles stolen in the city last year were oever recovered and were presum-

ably shipped overseas. "With the opening of the Chan-oel tunnel, and European single market, we can only expect to see more activity of this sort," he said.

Still, the police acknowledge that the largest share of the problem in Britain involves not organized only a "bold" plan by Japan would crime, but casual crime among be acceptable. Otherwise, he said, young people out for thrills. Ac- the United States would increase cording to police data, more than 75 percent of car theft involves men under the age of 21, and ocarly half of those are younger than 16, February, mainly over the issue of meaning they cannot legally drive oumerical targets. Japanese husi-

To fight back, the police and government officials have mounted a campaign in recent years ranging from oew police equipment to oew laws intended to mete out stronger punishment to young offenders.

In Manchester, for example, the police department beliconter is the first in Britain to be equipped with a U.S.-made scanning system able to pick up electronic signals from devices that drivers buy and then hide in their cars. Like a similar ystem sold in the United States, the device is activated when a car is stolen and enables police to track it

ZULUS: Backdrop to the Future

Continued from Page 1

and violence there is. They will

trade strategy.
Japanese officials souoded If the ANC had its way, the vote somewhat sheepish that stronger measures, such as additional tax cuts to spur consumer spending, could oot be announced Tuesday morning. Bot they said the oew plan represented a significant first step in a process of reform and they win here in KwaZulu.

expressed hope that the U.S. trade representative. Mickey Kantor, and other American officials would vote because the new constitution steering South Africa's political transformation is flawed. Critics of "I bope he looks a bit into and beyond what we will be able to announce," one Japanese official Inkatha's decision to sbun the vote say it is staying out because it does oot want to be embarrassed at the

> lezi, who is both the Inkatha leader and the KwaZulu chief minister, hleak future. In the mid-1980s, he had cause to imagine that he might ooe day be South Africa's first black president. Now he faces the loss of his poliocal and patron-

age hase here in KwaZulu. The election also will end the existence of the ethnic homeland, which Chief Buthelezi has ruled since it was created two decades ago. Along with the nine other trib-ally based black homelands set up under apartheid to remove blacks from South Africa proper, Kwa-Zulu will disappear as a govern-

either in the resistance politics of ungovernability," in a guerrillastyle military destabilization of an

keeping all his options open, and to

5,000 Zulu self-protection units his government has been training at a

camp ontside the KwaZulu capital of Uhundi will sow violence before, during and after the voting, Similarly, Chief Buthelezi reject-ed disclosures last week by an inde-

pendent governmental investiga-tive body, the Goldstooe Commission, that Inkatha mem-bers received weapons and training over the years from rogue police generals who opposed South Afri-ca's political transformation and saw the more conservative Inkatha as a hulwark against ANC rule.

The Inkatha leader has made it clear that be will oot go out of his way to help to smooth the electoral process in his homeland. In meetings with President Frederik W. de Klerk and with members of the Iodependent Electoral Commission, he reportedly previded only half-hearted, conditional assurances that his KwaZnlu civil service would provide the buildings, telecommunicacions, transportation and security for polling sta-

Since February, the oominally apolitical Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini, has been imploring his 8 million subjects to need the call of his uncle - Chief Buthelezi - to stay away from the polls as a matter of Zulu solidarity. Suddenly, a deadly poliocal fight has taken on the added complication of ethnic-

Mr. Mokwena said he had listened carefully to his king's en-treaties and planned to ignore them. He said he was an ANC member, his father and brothers were activists, and that he was surethey were killed by a hit squad working for the Inkatha-leaning tribal chief in his village.

"The king is the king of all of us, be waiting for the outcome of the but he should oot get involved in vote to see how successful his boy-

Italian Woman And Son Slain, **Mob Suspected**

NAPLES — A 67-year-old woman and her 25-year-old son were slain oear Naples because they had denounced alleged mobsters oo television, the Italian police said Mon-

day.
"I am ready to die for this," Anna Dell'Orme said oo RAI

dose two years ago.

"The scoundrels who sold him heroin most be sent to jail," Mrs. Dell'Orme, told viewers of "The Courage to Live," a popular talk show, while accompanied hy ber son armine Amura.

tered the supermarket sbe owned in the town of Secondigliano, ocar Naples. Mr. Amura was killed almost simultaneously to a oearby

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and-a-half centuries to vote," he said. "I don't care how much fear

now is oot the lifting of sanctions ince of Kosovo in southern Serbia, but the suspension of sanctions if we see a process towards a negoti-

EU Might Press to Lift

Sanctions if Serbs Act

would be held tomorrow. It is the party seen by the majority of black South Afocaus as having destroyed the country's apartheid system. All polls show it is beaded for a landslide victory nationally and a clear Inkatha says it is boycotting the

Mr. Kantor said last week that Either way, Mangosuthu Bothethe pressure on Japan with more When the trade talks fell apart in oess executives and government of-

mental entity the day after the vote.
As a result, Inkatha's future lies

ANC-led government or, more constructively, as a leading opposition party that regroups and prepares for the next election.

Chief Buthelezi appears to be

Continued from Page 1

MARCH: 18 Die in Johannesburg

them." a Japanese trade official tack by the ANC," he said, adding, said of the plan. "But if they don't "and the police and army gave way for them." stick to that, these measures certainly meet their requests to a sub-The Zulu-based Inkatha party claims it had nothing to do with Monday's march. It said the event At the moment, however, American officials like Mr. Kantor, who was ataged by Zulus responding to advocate getting tough with Japan, seem to be in the driver's seat bethe call of their king to oppose the

cause firm tactics worked in forg-Given the press of events in the run-up to the election, it seems doubtful that anyone will ever get to the bottom of Monday's shootings. At a symbolic level, they represent a form of spontaneous com-bustion in a country that becomes more of a tinderbox each day the electioo draws closer.

On Saturday, nearly 100,000 oesburg was the venue.

ANC-supporting Zulus staged a pro-election march through the streets of central Durban, and rumors were rife in that a bloodbath might break out there. As it happened, the only casualties were two broken store windows.

But the violence in the black townships around Durban and throughout the black homeland of electioo because it endangers Zulu KwaZulo has been escalating by the day. The police report that 55 people have been killed in that re-gion since Friday, including a baby who was snatched from his mother's arms and tossed into a burning

By those standards, the only thing out of the ordinary about Monday's carnage was that Johan-

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state televisioo last year when she denounced the alleged killers of another son, Domenico, 20, who died of a heroin over-

Mr. Dell'Orme was killed Saturday by gummen who en-

After Mrs. Dell'Orme and her son had appeared on television, the police arrested Antonio Esposito, a suspected mob boss. He was acquitted on charges of criminal association and selling drugs after spending 14 months in jail, but was murdered in February in an alleged mob killing. Newspapers said the killings could be part of a Mafia-style feud between the Amura and Espo-

FRANCE: Balladur Yields

Continued from Page 1

two weeks ago — and would stand his ground. But some time over the weekend he evidently decided to back off.

A poll published Sunday showed that public opinion was not behind him, with 64 percent of those questioned favoring repeal of the decree. Political experts said he was also experts. also eager not to mark his first anniversary in office on Toesday in the midst of a bitter conflict with the country's youth.

He was helped by the results of cantonal elections this month. Af-

ter Sunday's runoff vote, in which the coalitioo took 52 percent of the ballots, losing only a handful of council seats to the opposition Socialists, Mr. Balladur said the French had confirmed their confidence in his government But with many French convinced that he harbors ambitions to

be his coalition's candidate in presidential elections in May 1995, he probably only has a few months in which to begin showing results that impress both decision-makers in the coalition and the electorate. Polls still show that he would be a atronger flag-bearer than either of his main rivals, former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who heads Mr. Balladur's own Gaulist Rally

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Herald Tribune

An IMF Gamble on Russia

Can the West provide more aid to belp Russia with its crushing economic crisis? Officials at the International Monetary Fund have been agonizing about this for months. The fund has strict guidelines that demand concrete evidence of fiscal responsibility from any nation as a prerequisite for aid. Negotiations between Russia and the IMF over a second large loan have been in deadlock, while the economy spirals dangerously down-ward. Now that deadlock may be broken.

The \$1.5 billion that the IMF has promised, after months of delay, is much too little to turn the economy around. But the agreement is still crucial because it paves the way for Russia to receive other international help. Without IMF approval, Russia would have little chance to attract foreign investors, loans from the World Bank, debt relief or the balance of the \$43 billion aid package that industrialized countries promised last year but refused to deliver. With IMF approval, Russia has a chance.

The IMF has been justifiably criticized for holding up aid to Russia in pursuit of budgetary discipline that its fragile political system could not possibly produce. Proponents of Russian aid called on the IMF to take a risk to put up money in the hope that it would sway Moscow toward market reforms. Since the IMF failed to cut a deal when reformers like former Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and former Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov were in power, it seemed unlikely that it could

conclude a deal after they resigned.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin

promised, despite the resignations, to keep reforms on track. But that will take budget discipline, bringing expenditures in line with revenues so that Moscow can stop printing mountains of rubles that periodically bring the economy to the brink of hyperinflation. To achieve monetary stability, Mr. Chemo-myrdin would have to cut subsidies to stateowned enterprises - a step that threatens the inbs of millions. The budget that he presented to the IMF last week pretended to be fiscally responsible, but did not convince anyone at the fund. What turned the IMF around was the prime minister's promise to return in a week or two with a new budget that would bring inflation under control.

To its credit, the IMF is taking an unprecedented gamble. It would ordinarily provide loans only if a budget with tight numeri-cal targets were passed. In Russia's case, the IMF would release the money merely if Mr. Chernomyrdin presented a responsible bud-

get to the parliament. The gamble is worth taking. At worst, the Russians will move away from market re-forms and the IMF will have thrown away \$1.5 billion. If all goes well, however, the IMF's small vote of confidence will buttress reformers, encourage foreign investors and belp convince the industrialized nations that it is safe to go forward with their large aid package. Market reforms are alive but not well in Russia. The IMF has finally taken an important step to nourish them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turn On the Red Light for North Korea

WASHINGTON — Sometimes even appearement doesn't work. When North Korea ostentatiously reneged nn its promise to allow a onetime inspection of some of its onclear facilioes, the Clinton administration had to concede that its policy of serial concessions had

reached a dead end. After a year of meeting every broken North Korean nuclear promise with infinite patience and yet another proffered carrot, even Secretary of State Warren Christopher appears to have reached his limit. He warned North Korea that if

The administration is acting now because not to act would expose its containment policy as a farce.

it does not "become a responsible member of the international community" — fat chance — Washington "will have no choice but to pursue other options," and "these other options include progressively stronger measures." Coming from Mr. Christopher, them's fightin' words.

It is important to realize how much ground the administration had given up before reaching this impasse. It gave in on inspecting nuclear sites that North Korea deemed off-limits. It deferred the demand for continuing inspections, accepting a one-shot inspection of seven declared sites.

But when the International Atomic Energy Agency was barred from one of even these sites after it discovered a broken seal indicating the possible diversion of plutonium for more bombs, the gig was up. The IAEA blew the whistle and, in effect, declared North Korea a nuclear renegade (in "noncompliance," in IAEA-speak). Now the UN Security Council, led by the United

States, is supposed to do something.

What has the administration been doing up to

By Charles Krauthammer

now? The only person who has been able to make sense of its Korea policy has been my colleague Jim Hoagland. The policy, he explained (Opinion March 10), boils down to this: the administration is willing to concede as "so much spilt milk" whatever bombs and plutonium the North Koreans already have, but it is drawing a line in the sand, a new, more realistic line — it will not tolerate new bombs or rockets.

Well, now we get to see whether the adminis-tration has the spine to hold any line. By sum-mer, write Gary Milhollin and Diana Edensword of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control, the North Koreans will be able to divert enough new plutonium for two more bombs. And when their new 800-megawatt reactor comes on line in two years, they will be producing enough plutonium for 30 to 40 bombs per year.

This is the ultimate nightmare. Unlike other nuclear wannabes, North Korea wants the stuff

not just for show or use but for sale. As CIA Director James Woolsey points out, North Korea is "in a league by itself ... the preeminent world proliferator." It already is rocket supplier to Libya and Iran. Its No. 1 foreign exchange earner is missiles. It will soon be a nuclear bazaar, a source of weapons of mass destruction for every terrorist

group and outlaw state with the cash and the right (anti-American) ideology.

Which is why the Clinton administration is finally acting, albeit painfully slowly. The United Nations will not be asked to impose economic sanctions now, but only if North Korea does not repent by a later date. Patriot missiles are being sent to South Korea not by air but by sea. There is a kind of desperation in this delay, a hope against hope that if one acts slowly enough maybe something will turn up.

The administration is acting now because not

to act would expose its containment policy as a farce. Fir a year, administration doves have been praying that Kim Il Sung would let them off the hook. He declined. Now the doves have come around to where the hawks were a year ago: preparing to pressure Mr. Kim with sanctions in the face of North Korean threats to go in war.

It is a fearful prospect that even administration doves realize can oo longer be wished away. Mr. Clinton has been president for a year. On North Korea, it has been a year of dithering, of further North Korean bomb development, of American weakness and uncertainty. The year's delay did demonstrate American willingness tn go the extra mile in avoid conflict. That could have helped the United States build an international coalioon against North Korea. But Mr. Clinton has done little to build that coalition.

America's two criocal allies in such a coalition are Japan and China. The administration has succeeded in alienating both: Japan, with heavy-handed threats of a trade war, and, more serious-ly, China, with Mr. Christopher's disastrous trip to Beijing. Moreover, the president has done nothing to prepare the American people for the danger that lies ahead.

Tn allow North Korea to flout the nonproliferaoon treaty and become bomb supplier to every outlaw state on the planet would be Mr. Clinton's most humiliating and most dangerous foreign policy retreat yet.

The president urgently needs to explain America's goals, its reasons for trying to stop North Korea from going nuclear, and the nature and magnitude of the threat. It he sets out his policy with firmness and explains its dangers with honesty, he can be assured of bipartisan political support and the beginning of public understand-ing. He will need both if he is to avoid making a mockery of his commitment to nonproliferation and his own policy of containment.

Washington Post Writers Group.

A Chance for South Asia

The United States is cranking up a new approach to the threat of nuclear war in South Asia. India and Pakistan could deploy ouclear weapons quickly if they chose. Both are said to be working up new missiles. Their perceptions of each other are inflamed. Their dispute over Kashmir elicited nuclear growls as recently as last fall, and remains dangerous and untreated. The new American thinking is to provide Pakistan with a plausible politico-military substitute for further nuclear indulgence.

In return for Pakistan taking the steps (a ban on fissile material, appropriate inspections) that would cap its current program, the United States would permit it to buy new F-16 warplanes. Washington has withheld these weapons for four years under the Pressler amendment, which denies arms sales to bombbuilding states. Other parts of the American initiative would enlist India in similar nuclear forbearance and draw it and Pakistan into an expanding web of dialogue on nuclear, political and regional-security matters.

To waive the Pressler amendment and sell F-16s involves an admission of failure in past American conproliferation policy. In a sense, it rewards the gamble that Pakistan took in

age to a country, as the United States has

good reason to know. Luis Donaldo Colosio, shot dead as be made his way through a erowd

of supporters in Tijuana, was not only a

candidate to be president of Mexico but, by a

very wide margin, the front-runner. His death

will not threaten the stability of Mexico's

political structure, which rests on solid foun-

dations. But it throws into question all the

commitments and intentions that Mr. Colosio

The job for the next president will be to

manage the consolidation of an extraordinary

wave of economic reforms, and to ensure that

the benefits are widely distributed. It will be a

time in which to adapt the country's political

system and its social policy to the profoundly

changed economic circumstances that two re-

markable presidents — the current one, Car-

los Salinas de Gortari, and his predecessor,

Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado — have created. Until a dozen years ago, Mexico had an

inward-looking economy that cosily protected

its producers from competition at great cost to

its consumers, while it pumped up the stan-

dard of living artificially with huge bank loans

from abroad. When it was finally unable to

meet its loan payments - setting off the great

might have carried into the presidency.

building a bomb to match India's. Many in the U.S. Congress will resist. India is also balking. Unlike Pakistan, it has not been dependent on American aid, arms and security guarantees and therefore is not similarly rulnerable to American pressure. Regarding Pakistan as the subcontinental upstart that continually tricks oew favors out of its American patrons, Indians are leery of American-

sponsored regional nuclear restraint. Congressional and Indian critics should look more closely. The F-16s could contain a Pakistani ooclear program otherwise running free. An India seeking regional stability, as distinguished from an India pursuing reginnal hegemony, would surely welcome that development.

A year of diplomatic accidents and clum-siness in Washington has created new resentments in New Delhi. But efforts to redress this are being undertaken, including appointment of a top-of-the-line ambassador, Frank Wisner. All that should help put India in a mood to judge the oew initiative on its merits and to join the essential work of shaping it to Indian interests.

Latin debt crisis — the lending abruptly end-ed, and the country fell into a long and deep

depression. Instead of succumbing to the

temptations of big deficits (as the United

States was then doing) and inflation, the Mex-

ican governments of the 1980s got their bud-

gets under control and stabilized the currency.

They dismantled the protectionist barriers

against imports and opened their markets to

the world. The North American Free Trade

Agreement, a Mexican initiative, was the final

rapid economic growth. When President Sali-

nas chose Mr. Colosio to be his successor, he

judged that the office would no longer require

a trained economist like himself but rather a

party manager. He wanted a man who would

keep policy on its present course and, beyond

that, belp the country keep its balance

through the rough and rancous process of fast

growth. Now the country is preoccupied by

the mourning for Mr. Colosio and the police

investigation of his murder. Amid all that,

President Salinas must choose another candi-

date who knows how to take advantage of the

broad opportunities that a decade of radical economic change has opened for Mexico.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

The result is that Mexico is now ready for

achievement in that evolution.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Eyesore on the Border With a Changing Mexico

UUANA, Mexico — People in the United States used to say By Richard Critchfield socioeconomic questionnaire. This

gales enter the United States each

So why the wall? Pobtics. When Governor Pete Wilson of California,

a Republican up for re-election, blamed illegal Mexican migrants for everything from the state's budget crisis and tax burden to drug traffic and unemployment, his popularity in the polls doubled.

The state's two Democratic sena-

turs jumped on the anti-Mexican

bandwagon, Dianne Feinstein pro-

posing a \$1 border toll to pay for

more patrolmen, Barbara Boxer wanting to call out the National

Guard. Representative Duncan Hunter, a Republican member of

the House Armed Services Commit-

tee, whose district borders on Tijua-

na, wants to militarize the whole

border, although the Pentagon is said

Time for Another, Different Revolution

year, half of them at Tijuana.

that oothing short of building a 1,950-mile iron curtain with Latin strange scene is made stranger by America could stem the flow of illegoings-on at the official border crossgal Mexican immigrants. ing, the world's busiest, where 65 million people pour back and forth each Well, the wall is going up, even if it has taken three years to erect the first 14 miles (22 kilometers), a rusty eye-sore made of old steel sheets such as year. You enter Mexico in a huge crowd without ever seeing an official — just walk across the border through a long corridor, Going the army engineers used to build combat other way, you simply say "U.S. citi-zen," without showing a passport. An estimated 850,000 Mexican illending strips in Korea and Vietnam.

from the Pacific to Zapata Canyon, The steel sheets, pierced and ridged, are easy to climb. I saw several young Mexicans in sombreros clamber over one morning. The big rush is at night, when hundreds scale the wall and crawl, guerrilla-like, through fields and gullies, trying to evade the U.S. Border Patrol, which uses infrared scopes, radios and motorcycles to track them down. Those who get caught are given coffee and a sandwich and put on a bus back to Tiiuana, where most try again,

It stands 10 feet (3 meters) tall and

extends on both sides of Tijuana,

Many migrants pay a coyote or pol-lero (chicken carrier) \$50 to smnggle them across; a \$2,000 mordida (bite) is the rate for a ride to a guaranteed job in Los Angeles. On weekends since 1987, Mexican sociologists bave joined the swarm of smugglers and migrants, trying to get answers to a

to be cool to his idea of fortification. The politicians are playing with fire. Enough anti-Mexican xenophobia exists in these borderlands that you risk stirring up sociopaths like the young skinhead who went out and shot dead two quite legal Mexi-can farmworkers on a back road. A judge gave him 50 years, calling the killings "crimes of racial hatred."

Some say the media stir it up. The historian Carlos Cortes of the University of California, Riverside, who is a direct descendant of Mexico's conqueror, has traced Hollywood's treatment of Mexicans. He finds a long history of seeing Mexico as "a land of chaos and menace."

The classic American stereotype of a Mexican, says Mr. Cortes, is Gold Tooth in John Huston's 1948 film The Treasure of the Sierra Madre" -"a sadistic Mexican bandit who machetes Humphrey Bogart to death and then scatters Bogart's bags of gold dust, stupidly mistaking it for sand."

Mr. Cortes maintains that Holly-wood's three current Mexican themes are "Anglo superiority," a view of a "nearly pathological" Latin America "whose decadence and subbumanity pose a threat to Angios who stumble into the south-of-the-border Hades," and the "rise of the

Latinn menace in the United States." Is there something to such fears? Mexicans are a contradictory lot: warm but distrustful, idealistic but cynical, passive but violent, mixing suffering and joy. Mainly mestizes of mixed descent, they are, some argue, Spaniards in body, Indians in mind.

Some anthropologists say that what remains of pre-Columbian Indian culture out in the villages has never come fully to terms with urban Spanish ways. So we get Mayan peasants revolting in Chiapas against the modernizing refirms of the country's Harvard-edneated president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The trouble in Chiapas, cultural at bottom, will not be easily mended. Anthropologists are divided, Lola Romanucci-Ross of the University of California, San Diego, who spent

three years in a Mexican village, says: "You never know what the rules are. You're playing a game in a dark room. Mexico is scary But George Foster of Berkeley, who has studied one highland village

for 45 years, says that Mexicans are quickly leaving their Third World roots behind: "Peasants? They're oo more peasants than I am." Jorge Bustamante, a Tijuana aca-

demic who is the preciment authority on Mexican migration, says that last year more than half the migrants, legal and illegal, came from cities. More than 90 percent of farm labor in California, which produces one-third of American agricultural ontput, is Mexi-can, although it is increasingly Indian as better-educated mestizos head for city jobs. With per capita income close to \$3,000 and the population — 71 percent urban — showing sudden. steep drops in the birthrate, Mexico is no longer the peasant society it was. American wages are still six times higher. Everyone agrees that greater wage parity is the only real solution

to illegal migration.

The problem is likely to solve itself quicker than one might expect. David Hays-Bautista of the University of California, Los Angeles, calculates that by 2030 the population of California will be 40 percent Hispanic, with younger, tax-paying Latinos helping to support an aging Anglo population. It is quite conceivable, as Mexico's industry and services flourexico's industry and services flourish under the North American Free Trade Agreement, that 20 years from now the problem will not be too many

Mexican immigrants but too few. Most experts here in the borderlands argue that in the meantime migration needs to be decriminalized and regulated by treaty as it was during the bracero program initiated after labor shortages in World War II, which continued until unions

killed it in the 1960s. Otherwise, playing on media-en-couraged zenophobia to win votes will backfire on politicians. The new wall will rust away soon enough, but will the shame of those who built it?

The writer is author of "Villages" and the forthcoming "Villagers." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

ing in the army to make sure that black people can vote. But then the irresistible truth here today is that the country is turning away from its history of racial oppression.

The noise of white separatists and the depredations of Chief Buthelezi's gangs cannot hide the central fact:

the two major political forces are to-tally committed to carrying ont South Africa's first nonracial election. The Independent Electoral Com-

Getting Out

The Vote

In KwaZulu

By Anthony Lewis

OHANNESBURG - The South

African Defense Force will soon

move intn KwaZulu to protect cam-

paigning and voting in the upcoming national election. That is the predic-oon of people close to both President F. W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela

of the African National Congress. The troops would not unseat Man-gosuthu Buthelezi as South Africa

has replaced the rulers of other black

homelands in recent weeks. Their

purpose would be to put down the

gangs of murderous ruffians from Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom

Party who are killing and intimidating people to obstruct the election.

ry, what an amazing idea it is: send-

In the light of South African histo-

mission is conducting a massive program of education on how to vnte. The commission's chairman is a strong-minded Afrikaner jndge, Johann Kriegler. Its deputy chairman, Dikgang Moseneke, was sentenced in prison on Robben Island for 10 years at the age of 15 for pobtical oppositing to apartheid.

The IEC is planning to set up 9,000

polling stations. There are 22 million eligible voters, 16 million of them blacks who have oever voted in a national election. The IEC already has hundreds of monitors, local and international, to check on interfer-

ence with campaigning and voting.
One of the extraordinary features of this election is that the two major contestants, the ANC and Mr. de Klerk's National Party, are opposing each other with vigor and even bitteroess - but still cooperating. They work together in the Transitional Executive Council, which makes the major decisinns on such questions as how to restore order in KwaZulu.

Mr. de Klerk may denounce the ANC in a campaign speech, but be knows that be will almost certainly be serving as a deputy to Mr. Mandela in the coalitioo government to he set un under the interim constitution after the election.

Mr. Mandela does oot offer his followers the red meat of campaign rhetoric that he might be expected to give people who have been denied their rights for so long. He sounds more like an incumbent dealing with

the realities of governance.

At Sharpeville last week he told thousands who had been waiting in the sun for hours that the country occided "political tolerance." He urged them not to condemn all the police because some were bad. "The majority of the police force is composed of bonest and devoted men and women," he said. Speaking of the army and the police, he said: "We need them. They need us."

Profound change has begun without waiting for the election. One moving example is the fate of blacks who were forcibly removed from land they owned and dumped in desolate locatioos because their property was a "black spot" in "white" areas. The government has begun to return their land to them. The South African Broadcasting Corporation used to be the voice of apartheid, droning out the official line. Now radio and television are full of provocative programs. Three men who edited alternative, anti-apartbeid newspapers — Zweiakhe Sisniu, Ameen Akhalwaya and Max Du Preez — have joined the SABC.

Among those whn spent their lives opposing apartheid there is a sense of the impossible happening. I asked a lawyer who spent years resisting the removal of people in "black spots" whether at that time he ever imagined a South African government bringing the people back to their land. He 'It never crossed my mind."

Helen Suzman, retired from Parlia-ment after decades of fighting apartheid's cruelties, is a member of the Electoral Commission. She said it has "an awesome job." adding: "The first thing is to persuade people that the ballot is really secret — nobody will know how they voted." Noting the tensions that have ex-

ploded since Mr. de Klerk released Mr. Mandela in 1990, she said: There's a lot of bad. But whenever I'm feeling a bit desperate, l ask myself, Would you like to go back

The New York Times.

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Other Comment

Transition in Mexico

A Coming Together in Asia

To countries in Southeast Asia that look to strong strategic linkages between China and Japan to guarantee peaceable conditions for economic expansion, the most important result of the visit [by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa] to Beijing is the firming of relations between the two superpowers of tomorrow. It is better for the two to be close than to be at daggers drawn. It is noteworthy that the warming of des has been happening at a time when both countries' relations with the United States are troubled, one over market access and the other over buman rights. How American strategists expect to cope with the convergence of Chinese-Japanese interests is for them to figure out.

You've got to hand it to Bill Clinton: When - The Baltimore Sun.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

The Permanent Campaigner

the going gets tough, he gets going. Put him in a hostile, campaign-like environment, and he displays a master's touch. Take his press conference performance Thursday. It came in the wake of serions Whitewater-related charges made by Representative Jim Leach of Iowa. Mr. Clinton bandled the crisis with great skill. Even his critics agreed. The House Re-publican whip, Newt Gingrich, said, "I watch him with admiration just for the sheer technical skill with which he points things out on his terms." Mr. Leach said, "I thought the presi-dent did an absolutely fabulous job in terms of his presentation." Nevertheless, the Leach charges still need to be examined more fully.

International Herald Tribune KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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have little use for it.

and, perhaps, one political era.

Luis Donaldo Colosio, the presidential candidate of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional, or PRI, died a bteral death. Manuel Camacho, the popular former mayor of Mexico City, suffered an equally unexpected but merely political demise. And the shooting may well mark the close of

DALLAS - The pistol shots fired last Wednesday in a Ti-

juana slum ended two political lives

Mexico's epoch of modernization.

Had Mr. Colosio been felled by a streetcar or a heart attack, Mr. Camacho would have been the favorite to take his place. As the government's peace envoy to the rebels in Chiapas, he has won wide acclaim by giving voice to the rebels' complaints. Two weeks ago, opinion polls showed that if he bolted the PRI and ran for president as an independent, he would be

the most popular contender.

But Mr. Camacho is no favorite of the party faithful. When the peace cavoy tried to join the wake at PRI headquarters on Thursday, staff members and party stalwarts accosted him.

chanting, "Colosio, si! Camacho, no!"

Nobody knows what motivated
Mr. Colosin's assassin. But when
facts are absent, what the people believe counts. A poll published in the Mexico City daily Reforma indicated that around 80 percent of respon-dents had leapt in the conclusion that the killing was part of a conspiracy. Mr. Camacho is a primary suspect. His career, inside or outside the PRI, may have hit a dead end

The shooting heralds the end of Mexico's modernizing neoliberal ep-och, and possibly the demise of the PRI, unless it reinvents itself again. The party has presided over the

presidency since 1929, in varinus ideo-logical robes. It put on a neoliberal suit in 1982, when Mexico was bankrupted by an oil bust and Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado became president. During his six-year term and the subsequent reign of his headstrong aco-lyte, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the PRI removed the trade walls and safe-

ty nets that it had long ago raised to protect and pacify Mexico.

The modernizaonn gambit cli-maxed last fall, when the North American Free Trade Agreement became law. The strategy was mortally wounded on Jan. 1, when the Chiapas rebels came down from the hills, daring the peasantry to knock the gov-ernment to its knees.

In politics, when something dies, something else — sometimes the same entity in a different guise — takes its place. According to the Reforma poll, many Mexicans believe that if the PRI did not order the Colosio shooting, he was killed by the criminals and revolutionaries who are greasing their guns everywhere. Mexicans have put up with the PRI's By Dick J. Reavis

corruption for decades, but if it can-

not control the desperados, they will Two weeks ago, when a wealthy financier, Alfredo Harp Helu, disappeared, federal authorities revealed a recent wave of some 200 kidnappings of ranchers and financial dons. Because it wants to deny that revolutionary depredations are becoming wide-spread, the PRI — without any proof

Mexico is headed for an epoch as turbulent as 1968-1974, when terrorists kidnapped industrialists, the police murdered dissidents and guerrillas sniped at soldiers in the hills.

 blamed a hypothetical band of mer-cenary thugs for the kidnappings. Not many Mexicans are buying the line.
 There are other causes of discontent. In the last 12 years, as prices rose and wages stood still, the purchasing power of working-class Mexicans declined by 60 percent. As if to close an avenue of escape, in 1992 the government canceled the long-stand-ing promise of acreage in anyone willing to put it under the plow.

It also opened Mexico's doors to competing goods — from corn to communications satellites — from the United States, the meddlesome power that Mexicans have held in low esteem since Sam Houston's day.

Although his term is not over, Car-

los Salinas has earned a berth in his-tory as Mexico's third radical modernizer. The first two are giants of infamy. Not a single public monu-ment stands in Mexico to Hernán Cordes, who conquered the country for Spain. Porfirio Diaz, who paid off the country's 19th century debt, presided over the laying of railroad and electric lines and drove peasants off their lands, is reviled as a dictator. Mexico is more like China or Iran than the Italy that pro-NAFTA

tion — Westernizacion — has never been popular in the Aztec homeland. "When you have the kind of breakdown in the traditional way of doing things that we've had under Salinas, and you don't replace it with anything but your own power, arrogance, schemes and talents, you get into trouble," the political scientist and writer Jorge Castañeda savs.

Americans take it to be. Moderniza-

The party's victories — always rife with fraud — at least held out the illusion of democracy and provided an orderly transfer of power. But this year its victory claims will run head-on into armed disbelief and charges of fraud. The party's best known fig-ures are not eligible to run because the constitution requires cabinet officers to resign six months before elec-tion day, which is Aug. 21.

Sixty years agn (or even six), the PRI would have resolved the constitutional pinch by hastily amending the law, but those days are gone. Anyway, the party's leaders are identification. tified with policies that are rapidly falling out of favor.

Mr. Colosio's death is also unsettling because assassination of leading politicians has not been a specter in postrevolutionary Mexican life. The country's last major political killing came in 1928, when President-elect Alvaro Obregón was gunned down. Mexican commoners don't shoot presidents. This is not because crazies are in short supply but because lead-

ers have retained some of the reverence once accorded to Aztec godkings. For years, Mexicans have been disgruntled with the PRI's policies, but when El Presidente addresses them (even on television), the people take deep breaths, awed by the pag-eantry and pomp. The bullets fired in Tijuana pierced that reverence, and the candidates are scared. At the start the candidates are scared. At the start of the campaign, in displays of closeness to the people (conducted against a backdrop of popular infatuation with the hug-happy rebel leader, Subcommander Marcos), they spurned the usual security squads. Now they are changing their minds.

"We will maintain our regime of freedom and constitutional order," Mr. Salinas declared after Mr. Colo-

Mr. Salinas declared after Mr. Colo-sio's death. And President Bill Clinton, referring to Mexico, the PRI and undoubtedly NAFTA, said, "Fundamentally, they're in good shape." Both leaders are whistling in the dark. Mexico is headed for an epoch as turbulent as 1968-1974, when ter-

ronists kidnapped industrialists, the police murdered dissidents and guer-rillas sniped at soldiers in the hills. For years, curious Americans have asked Mexican friends when the revolution might resume. The appropri-ate response has been a wry "maña-na." If Mexico is lucky, mañana will

But it won't come peaceably unless Mexico's leaders can convince the public that the PRI can conduct an aboveboard — and, in Mexico, truly revolutionary — election campaign.

The writer is author of "Conversations With Moctezuma: Ancient Shadows Over Modern Life in Mexico." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Europe Disarmed? PARIS - Revelations that the mem-

bers of the Triple Alliance favor disarmament, quoting the King of Den-mark as having vouched for the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria, and of himself, have caused much talk in diplomatic circles in Paris. Politicians are wonder ing if the words attributed to Denmark's ruler are simply well meaning generalities, or whether they really re-flect an acute desire to cease the wor-ship of the God of War and beat swords into implements of agriculture.

1919: Lenin vs. Trotzky

WARSAW - Lenin and Trotzky, heads of the Russian Government, have come to a definite break Lenin. allied with the "intellectuals," proba-bly is not so strong as Trotzky, who has continued his appeals to the proletariat. While Lenin, who embodies the Bolshevist spirit, heads the present re-

gime, Trotzky has the military control. However, there are strong forces in Russia which are giving Trotzky their utmost support on the theory that by standing behind the radicals they may be able sooner in end the entire Russian nightmare. The ultimate support of the Russian Government is the Red Army. For that reason, the soldiers are cared fur far better than any other part of the population.

1944: Holland Flooded

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Germans have started flooding Holland in anticipation of an Allied invasion, and if they carry out their present plans the homes and livelihood of nearly four million Dutch will be destroyed. Mass destruction of valuable land would set the Dutch back more than three centuries — to the early seventeenth century when they began building the vast network nf canals and dikes which have made their country one of the most colorful places in Europe.

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This Train Isn't Stopping, And Bill and I Want Off

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — They were dead and puffing and it would all be over. But wrong all of them, when they talked Bill into appointing special counsel. I knew it; I told him, when we were in Moscow, that starting a criminal investigation would come back to haunt us.

But they all thought it was so smart to raise the standard of judgment to a criminal level. That would be a way of hiding under a subpoena all the documentation that made me look like a greedy, unethical lawyer, keeping it from Congress

It was so easy for the staffers here in Washington, feeling heat about the transfer of files from Vince's office, to cave in to the Democratic establishment and damn media. Even Bernie, the only one who put our interests first, was certain that Fiske never went to indictment

without an airtight case.

And what really gets me is those sanctimonious jerks who say "there's nothing to hide; if only Clinton had made full disclosure in the first place" and "it isn't the 15-year-old embarrassments that burt, it's the cover-up."

What do they know about what hap-pened back then and bow it would look now? Did they imagine I made \$100,000 on an investment of next to nothing in cattle futures, thanks to the advice of our poultry industry? We did what evcrybody did in a state capital, and not just in Arkansas — but go try and say 'everybody did it."

now we're being herded into an iron triangle: the grand juries, the press that pushes the counsel to call wimesses under oath and the cowards in Congress caving

in to a televised-hearing soap opera.

That smarmy Leach, with his reasonkilling us. He has already taken away my argument that this is all a Republican plot to stop health care. Now he is attacking our central position that we lost money on Whitewater.

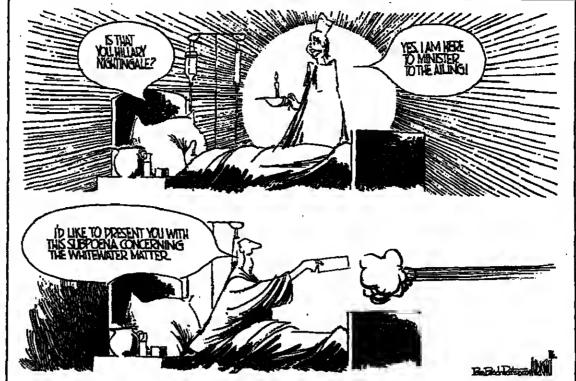
Bill struck the perfect note in his

prime-time press conference. No more imgers-on-the-chest, "Who, me gnilty?" and no more "no, no, no, no" pounding on the lectern. Just the statesman who won't be distracted. Sometimes be is just marvelous.

I can't do that; I know too much. For a few more weeks, I can give interviews to the gentler journalists but sooner or later somebody's going to hit me with

"When did you first learn of the criminal referral? What did you and your chief of staff discuss after her beads-up meeting with the RTC at the White House? What did you say to Bernie Nussbaum about evidence in that long meeting after Vince's death? Did you discuss the Whitewater or Madison files with Vince, with Bill Kennedy, with Web Hubbell, with the president?"

I can deflect those to the press, but If Bill had hung tough back in December, as I pleaded with him to do, we will — what can I say under oath? And would have had a month of press huffing



investigator secretly tape conversations? Will Susan McDougal turn on us?
The way the whole Rose firm is rat-

ting on Web reminds me of time charges. Every lawyer has to detail the time, place, subject of meetings for bill-ing to clients; what did we submit to cover that \$26,000 in billing to Madison Guaranty? What did Vince or Web or Bill or I bill Whitewater or McDougal? Were those records shredded at the firm? God, I hope so.

What makes me sick at heart is how

perfectly normal actions now gain the color of cover-up. So what if George blows sky-high when be bears the RTC hired Jay Stephens for civil recovery? That prosecutor made a Republican name for himself by entrapping Wash-ington's Mayor Barry with a sex lure.

It's as if we're on a phantom train that's gathering momentum and we can't get off. It is easier for Bill — he won't have to face those bearings and grand juries as I will, and I cannot pretend I doo't know the details.

Why is this nightmare happening to us? We weren't rich, and money and political power always seek each other out; but oow the usual, quiet statehouse dealings are being measured by impossible federal standards.

They tell me that after the Lance affair, when things began to go sour for President Jimmy Carter, he called in Bob Strauss, who told him: "You know what your problem is? You used up all your damn luck getting here."

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Invite Germany

The Normandy D-Day commemoration will underline the historic depth of the trans-Atlantic relationship. This reiationship has been the basis for the postwar American cootribution to Western Europe's prosperity and Eu-rope's security, and has given the United States a seat at the European table. For many years, the German-American rela-tionship has been at the heart of the U.S. engagement in Europe. By this logic, Germany belongs at Normandy.

D-Day was a valorous achievement that led to the defeat of Hitler's Germany. Whatever reasons validated excluding Germany from past commemorations of this event, they have been overtaken by recent turns in Europe's history, Europe is no longer divided. Germany is unified. Western Europe is reaching out to include even former Warsaw Pact countries in its regional structures.

A German presence at Normandy would have symbolic and political meaning that Germany is now as much the bearer of responsibility for Europe's

future as any of the participants at Normandy. This needs to be made clear, especially in a German election year. It will be reassurance that Germany's neighbors and friends truly see it as a full, sovereign and independent partner prepared and willing to play a leadership role in Europe.

MARTEN van HEUVEN,

Long Hellenistic Memory

Regarding "Help Macedonia and Pres-sure Greece if Necessary" (Opinion, March 18) by George Soros;

Mr. Soros suggests that the United States apply "heavy pressure" on Greece over Slavic Macedonia and its name, He seems to think that memories over this name go back only to the period after World War I.

But Macedonia, after its ancient Hellenistic period, became part of the Greek Byzantine Empire for more than 1,000 years. All Greeks know this and so will never back down over the name. During those medieval years, barbarian invaders came and went, but Macedonia was always defended as an entity by the mainly Greek rulers in Constanti-oople, and it received its Christian religion from Greek patriarchs.

Thus the "compromise" that Mr. Soros hopes for over the name of a Titonamed Slavic province will be possible only when outsiders, meaning most of the West, stop trying to rob Greece of many centuries of justified pride.

N. C. CUMMINS. London

A Different Dimension

It seems completely misplaced to hump Watergate, trangate and trangate, which involved the active subversion of the public interest by sitting presidents, together with the Whitewater case, which at most concerns a possible conflict of interest by a governor long before he became president - an affair that should have been settled once and for all by the election campaign.

HENRY BLUMENFELD. Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

Credit Where It's Due

Regarding "Foreign Affairs Are Get-ting Attention" (Opinion, March 14):

Samuel R. Berger, deputy national security adviser at the White House, gives President Bill Clinton credit for passing the North American Free Trade ment. But Mr. Clinton waited so long before doing anything about NAFTA that he had to make numerous oon-free-trade deals to get it passed.

Mr. Berger also states that Mr. Clinton "concluded a GATT agreement that had been stalled for seven years." Credit for getting the General Agreement on Taniffs and Trade off dead center should go to the GATT chief, Peter Sutherland.

The claim that Mr. Clinton turned America's attention to Asia would surely be contested by the many U.S. companies that have been in Asia for years.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace, which Mr. Berger hails as a Clinton accomplishment, is widely regarded as a fudge, dictated by Russia's objections.

The "bottom up" Pentagon review was Les Aspin's idea, not Bill Clinton's.
Like NAFTA, President Clinton's leadership in NATO came about one year (and 200,000 casualties in the former

Somalia is another example of hesitation: U.S. Rangers were sent in but, after taking casualties, were pulled back.

Yugoslavia) too late.

Mr. Berger mentions the Middle East peace talks that were "celebrated on the White House lawn," but neglects to say that they resulted from efforts by Nor-

way's foreign minister, not by Mr. Clinton or Secretary of State Warren Christopher. K. W. EMERSON.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

They Don't Rattle the Cage But the Bars Are Still There

By Anna Maria Tremonti

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — "This is a good safari for you."

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I hadn't noticed her and barely heard her. She was standing, watching as we set up our camera in the park behind the Bosnian presidency. I looked at her now. "This is a good safari for you to take pictures," she repeated. "There are loss of animals for you to see."

She stood in the fresh snow, in brilliant sunshine, ocar a canvas sign warning of snipers. But Sarajevo was quiet:

MEANWHILE

no machine-gun bursts, no thunder of heavy artillery. Instead, I could hear birds — lots of them, chirping loudly. It was the first time in two years I remem-

Sadetta Rovic is about 50. She wore gold earrings and lipstick, her hair tucked under a fur hat. Before the war she was a university professor. Now, thin and drawn, she lives like everyone else, lugging water, waiting for humani-tarian aid, scurrying when outside to avoid sniper fire. I would have expected ber to be grateful for the silence of Sarajevo, but she was not. She placed her hands together at the

wrist and held them at her chest. "Be-fore, we were bound like this," she said. She shifted, so her hands were behind her. "Now, we are like this, our hands behind our back."

While the rest of the world talks in urgent and sincere tones about the success of the Sarajevo cease-fire, the people who have endured two years of siege can only shake their heads. They are, they point out, like caged animals, un-able to move freely in and out of the city.

The day after the NATO deadline for air strikes had passed, a man named Vjekoslav Sadze approached us as we were filming. "I speak English," he be-gan, "may I make a comment?" He, too, was fed up and weary. But more, he was worried about an apathy

that could leave his family — his city — in lambo. This is better than having grenades and shelling everyday. But I am afraid of this silence, because it can last 20 years, maybe."

For him, and many others, an agree-ment that makes the Serbs pull back and puts United Nations soldiers in their place is an uneasy peace. The UN is seen by many ordinary Sarajevans as a defender of the status quo, keeping them surrounded and deprived. Eup Ganic, the Bosnian vice president, has called this a "blue siege," referring to the bluebelimeted peacekeepers who now occupy some of the spaces vacated by Serbian heavy artillery in the hills above the city.

Sarajevans are especially suspicious of the Russians. Many have seen pictures or heard stories about Russian peacekeepers being filmed giving the Serbian three-finger salute.

"It is like prison," Amela Catovic

told me. "We have 8 kilometers to travel up and down."

Sarajevo residents had grown used to scrounging for food, to waiting in line, to lugging buckets of water up endless flights of stairs. It was something they had to do: They felt lucky to be alive. But

now, after weeks of unreal quiet, nothing in that miserable routine has changed. On Vaso Miskin Street, a few jewelers have reopened their shops, gold neckhave reopened their shops, gold neck-laces gleaming behind new panes of glass. I watched a young couple the other day as they stood, peering at rings, planning their wedding. A few cafes are open, too. You can buy oven-fresh burek, flaky pies filled with potato or meat. There is coffee, but little else. Too many of us make the mistake of thinking that the silence of the must

thinking that the silence of the guns means peace is at hand. But the voices crying of oppression and deprivation, which once mingled with the sounds of the guns, now grow loud and disturbing. There is an overwhelming sense, as one walks the streets, that Sarajevo is not

likely to change much over the next year. The black market will flourish, poverty will endure, the city will remain a jumble of ruins and wreckage with shortages of power, water, food and fuel.

It wasn't supposed to be this way. Sarajevo should have been able to just rebuild and begin again. But even an outsider can see that Sarajevo has changed forever. So people lash out, some at refugees, some at the system, some at the city they have helped to defend by staying and surviving. "I love this city," one woman tells me, "but I'd leave in a minute, for my children."

A soldier, 26, who fights on the front line sits down next to me and says he cannot bring himself to return. I have talked to him before, and he has never dared to voice his disgust. He fought for Croatia against the Serbs a year before the war in Bosnia began. Now, with a cease-fire, be can afford to be honest. "This war has taken three of the best years of my life," he says. "I don't want

to fight anymore." But as I write this, he is back on the front line, watching for trouble, his gun ready. Weary Sarajevans are still in their water lines, still hemmed in by three tiers of checkpoints: those of the Bosnian army and government, which doo't want them to go, those of the Serbs, who restrict their movements, and those of the UN soldiers, who stand in the middle tacitly agreeing to the restrictions of the other two.

This is oo safari for reporters and cameramen. Unlike the animals you see on safari, the people of Sarajevo are not free to roam.

The writer is a correspondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, re-sponsible for coverage of Central and Eastern Europe. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

BOOKS

THE RISE, CORRUPTION AND COMING FALL OF THE HOUSE OF SAUD

By Said K. Aburish. 326 pages. £50. Bloomsbury.

Reviewed by John K. Cooley

ROM beginning to end, this highly uncooventional and explosive book keeps up a running drumfire of condemnation, not only of the Saudi royal family but of alleged Western complacency, or worse, with what the author sees as too great a Sandi willingness to accommodate U.S. foreign policy and energy oceds. His claim is that the Saudi people suffer as a result.

A deliberate policy of producing large quantities of oil in order to keep the price low, while commit-ting the kingdom's vast financial reserves to buying Western defense equipment it doesn't oeed, earning large commissions in the process, harms the Saudi people and poisons their relations with others, the author contends.

Despite an obvious lack of balance and another major flaw, a lack of footnotes or references - the author says he intended to include them, but that his editors (most unwisely, it seems to this reviewer)

By Robert Byrne

JAN TIMMAN faced Joel Lau-tier in the International Chess Federation's elimination matches. Twenty years ago, the thrust with 3 e4 was considered premature because it dio not prevent aggressive

counterplay. Lately, however, White has succeeded in obtaining a slight advantage against the chief replies. Thus, in a Margeir Peturs-

son-Ildar Ibragimov game last month, 3... Ni6 4 e5 Nd5 5 Bc4 Nb6 6 Bb3 Nc6 7 Ne2 Bf5 8 Nbc3 e6 9

O-O Be7 10 Be3 Qd7 11 a3 Rd8 12

Brother Emile, a member of the

Taize in France, is reading the mem-oirs of Cardinal Leon-Joseph Sucacns, "Souvenirs et Espérances."
"The part I like the most is where he writes about Pope John XXIII, who had a profound influence on Taize. The book shows that the Pope understood that the Gospel in our time has to be announced with much love and mercy. (Barry James, IHT)

interfaith monastic community at

ruled otherwise — this book de-serves attention. Whatever in it is mere scandalous hearsay, as well as what has been documented else-with the world's far cor-ners. He has also written an at-least-partly fictitious thriller about terror-ists, arms dealers and Saddam rarely criticized Saudi record on hu-

The author, a Palestinian with U. S. nationality, has several previous books to his credit, including "Children of Bethany," an absorbing account of the fate and fortunes of his family members, who like so many other Palestinians have mostly left their hometown of Bethany, just outside Jerusalem, to establish

CHESS

where, such as a questionable but Hussein; a light reminiscence of the man rights, should be dispassionatehy examined by experts on the kingdom who are in a position to know
the truth, favorable or otherwise.

Hotel St. George Bar, "and, most
recently, "Cry Palestine," an emotional and sometimes powerful account of what it feels like to be a

> This publication record may have helped to convince Blooms-bury to risk producing a book that people who think about Saudi Ara-bia the way Aburish does will call daring, those who see good in the House of Saud and its accomplish-

ists, arms dealers and Saddam old, pre-civil war Beirut called "The Palestinian living under Israeli occu-

ments will consider in part scurrilous, and cooler or more detached scholars will shake their heads at in wonderment, or disapproval.

This reviewer would have pre-ferred a more balanced discussion

of the kingdom's financial problems and prospects. It needs to con-tinue borrowing money to pay the acrospace and military bills that keep thousands of people in Western industry in work, such as the recent purchase of about 60 planes from McDonnell Douglas of the United States. Aburish contends the kingdom is "testering on the brink of bankruptcy." having moved from what be says was a surplus of \$140 billion from its vast oil income in 1982, to a position where, be claims, there is an officially acknowledged deficit of \$60 billion. He predicts financial ruin and takeover by Muslim activists.

national Monetary Fund's esti-mates, that deficits could rise to 8 percent of gross domestic product
—\$12 billion by IMF figures — by 1997. During that time the price of oil, falling since the mid-1980s, is unlikely to rise very much. However, an important study released recently by the London-based Center of Global Energy Studies, apparently not available to Aburish before his book was printed, examines the kingdom's "invisible deficits," not shown in published budgets, such as costs of the Gulf War, which were very large in the 1990-92 period.

The study projects an average of

\$17 billion in invisible deficits each to infiltrate with 31 Qd4! Rb3 32 year in the near future and says that ro infiltrate with 31 Qd4! Rb3 32 year in the near future and says may the Saudi trade surpluses resulting from its oil earnings must therefore not fall below \$17 billion annually, and ideally should exceed this. A strategy is recommended for the clear until Lantier omitted 47...h4 kingdom by the center, whose chairin favor of the irrelevant 47...Ke7, man is no less a personage than the which permitted Timman to bind the h5 pawn with 48 h4!

After 57...Kg7, Timman capped Fahd dismissed for being unable to After 57...Kg7, Timman capped his fine technique with 58 Ne6! Kg6 59 Qt2 Kh6 60 Qg3 Qb2 61 Kh3. Seeing that 61...Bg6 62 Qd6 f5 63 Qt8 Kh7 leads to 64 Ng5mate, increase oil production and oil prices at the same time. The strategy: to resist pressure from fellow members of the Organization of Peput it, "resolutely defend its share of OPEC oil production and exercise the requisite fiscal discipline at home" so that it should be "able to could be even more equanimity if a bit faster toward at least constitu-

> John K. Cooley, an ABC News correspondent and author based in Cyprus who specializes in the Middle East, wrote this for the International

tional monarchy.

Herald Tribune.



SPOT THE REFUGEE

There he is. Fourth row, second from the left. The one with the moustache. Obvious really.

Maybe not. The unsavoury-looking character you're looking at is more likely to be your average neighbourhood slob with a grubby vest and a weekend's stubble on his chin.

And the real refugee could just as easily be the clean-cut fellow on his left. You see, refugees are just like you and me.

Except for one thing.

Everything they once had has been left behind. Home, family, possessions, all gone. They have nothing.

And nothing is all they'll ever have unless we all extend a helping hand.

We know you can't give them back the things that others have taken away.



We're not even asking for money (though every cent certainly helps). But we are asking that you keep an open mind. And a smile of welcome.

It may not seem much. But to a

refugee it can mean everything. UNHCR is a strictly humanitarian organization funded only by voluntary

contributions. Currently it is responsible for more than 19 million refugees around the world.

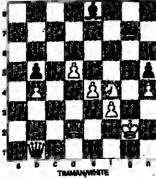
UNHCR Public Information P.O. Box 2500 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

1988. Edland Paris fear of an attack on his king following 13 O-O-O. His 12...b5 prepared

Ba2 Na5 13 Ng3 Bg6 14 Qe2 O-O favored White. Moreover, 3...c5 4 NI3 cd 5 Qd4 Qd4 6 Nd4 Bd7 7 Bc4 No6 9 Be3 Nf6 9 f3 e6 10 No6 Bo6 11 Nd2 Nd7 12 Rc1 yields White a slight end-game superiority. After 4 Be3 Nf6 5 Nc3, Black can try 5... Ng4 6 Bc4 e5, yet 7 Qb3 Qd7 8 O-O-O ed 9 Nf3 Bc5 10 Qb5 Bb6 11 Nd4 Nd4 12 Bd4 c6 13 Qa4! gives White the upper hand.

Lautier postponed 12...O-O in

a counterattack that discouraged 13 0-0-0. Timman's exchange, 18 Nd6 cd, gave him the bishop-pair and prepared the way for him to attack on the c file. After 19 b4, Lautier could not struggle for space with 19...Na4 because 20 Na4 ba 21 Bd3 Bb5 22 Bb5 ab 23 Rc6 yields Timman a bridge-head on the open file.



Position after 57 ... Kg7

After 25 Ra5, Timman's siege of the queenside began in carnest. Lautier's defense was hampered by the distance of his knights from the beleaguered sector. So, before his position deteriorated further, he sacrificed a pawn with 25...Ni4 26 Ra8 Ra8 27 Bf4 ef 28 Qf4 to develop activity with 28...Nes.

On 30...Qa8, Timman was not jured into 31 Nb5 (31 Bb5 Rc3 32 Qc3 Bb5 33 Qc8 Qc8 34 Rc8 Kf7 35 Rb8 Ba4 36 Rb7 Nd7 37 b5 Ke7 may allow Black to draw) Ra2 32 Rc2 Rc2 33 Qc2 Qa6 34 Nc3 Qb6 35 Kf1 Qb4, which iocreases Black's drawing chances with all pawns on the same wing. Instead, he calmly nullified Lautier's efforts

in favor of the irrelevant 47. Ke7.

Lautier gave up. QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

It is true, according to the Inter-

troleum Exporting Countries and other oil producers to give up some of its huge share of the market, and, as the authoritative oil journal Middle East Economic Survey recently face the 21st century with equanimity," To which one could add, without moving to Aburish's extreme position that the Saudi regime is doomed by its own excesses, there the Saudis could find ways to move

By Jill Hudson Washington Post Service

"ASHINGTON — Here they come down the runway, a Ro-boCop battalion in sling-backs. Some of their first names may be familiar to those who follow fashion: Naomi, Veronica, Tyra, Beverly and Brandi. They are all black models, all big stars on the international catwalk circuit, and all, in the words of the American designer Byron Lars,

"completely fierce."
Yet fashion shows are often attended only by the fashion elite: press, photographers, buy-ers, a sprinkling of amateur but hard-core dandies who appreciate the jazz of the whole thing. And as fiery and ferocious as many black models are on the runways — all lips, walk, legs and attitude — 15 seconds of fame on a runway does not a household name make. The medium, it seems, is all wrong; it just isn't enough to make them buge, to get them on the

covers of magazines, for instance.

Many black models complain of being overlooked or ignored for covers of the magazines while a white model like Daniela Pestova can grace the cover of Glamour magazine as many as five times in a 13-month period. Naomi Campbell told Cindy Craw-ford on a 1993 episode of MTV's "House of Style": "I hate being told, 'We can't put you on the cover of such and such a magazine because you were on the cover three years ago and we just can't have another black model on the cover right now. Twe been told that many, many times."

Some believe the multimillion-dollar con-

tracts with a major cosmetics company, like magazine covers, are out of reach because black models are not seen as having the selling power of their white supermodel com-patriots. Karen Alexander, another top black model who now has a contract with Oil of Olay, reports being offered a cosmetics contract a few years ago "and the money that they offered me was just insulting. It wasn't a quarter of what Cindy Crawford is making, I'm sure. I just couldn't do it. I knew that

there had to be something better."

And one or two successful black models have noticed that certain designers have purposely excluded visibly ethnic models from their runways. "I was in Europe a couple of seasons ago," Alexander says, "and some designers felt perfectly free to say that they didn't



Naomi Campbell

want to use any black girls. And they didn't."

Many black models are quick to point out that there are a few notable exceptions to the "white is right" rule. American Elle, Allure and

Essence magazines stand out for featuring stories about ethnic beauty, fashion and life. "What's wonderful." says Linda Wells, editor of Allure, "is that race has generally stopped being an issue. Most of us don't choose a black model over a white one. We

just say, 'Let's have a great looking model, regardless of her ethnicity.' "
Shouldn't society be ready for black models by 1994? Ellen Von Unwerth, whose photography appears regularly in the pages of Vogue, Interview and in the Guess? jeans ads, admits to being "really fascinated by black models. I mean, Naomi [Campbell] is so wonderful because you can put anything on her and she looks incredible. She has the most perfect body. But it's a little racist, in a way, that you just don't see them [black models] so much. It's a bit of a scandal, really."

Issues and ethics aside, using models of color in print is now just good business. In the changing times of the United States and the world, ethnicity in all its incarnations is now

the norm. Advertisements using black models are at an alltime high, especially for cosmetics and beauty products.

And success is at least attainable these days by models of color, thanks in no small part to veterans like models Naom Sims and Beverly Johnson, photographers like Richard Avedon and Steven Meisel, and fashion designers like Givenchy, Yves Saint Laurent and Issey Miyake who regularly (and sometimes exclusively) have used black models on their runways and as their house models.

The 1970s really made the difference. Models like Sims and Johnson, Bethann Har-dison, Norma Jean Darden, Donyelle Luna, Pat Cleveland, Grace Jones and Iman were everywhere: runways, magazines, television, advertisements. In August of 1974, Beverly Johnson became the first black model to appear on the cover of Vogue. But still, their numbers seemed large mostly because there

had been none only a few years before.

Andre Leon Talley, creative director of
American Vogue, says the editors at Vogue
"don't push for color, we push for point of
view. The number of black models on the covers reflects the culture that we live in.
Black people are still a minority. These numbers reflect the way of the world. Society just isn't ready for it on a frequent basis."

Woody Hochswender, fashion editor of Woody Hochswender, tashion editor of Esquire Gentleman, says: "At the top of the pyramid of the fashion world, there are just a few people who have a very rarefied aesthetic sense. It all comes down to what they like, girls that are their "types." It's these style mavens who make all of the decisions about what they think is heartiful." what they think is beautiful."

The phenomenal success of models such as Kate Moss and Kristen McMenamy, both 'nontraditional" white models who have graced the covers of Vogue and Bazaar, points to what some fashion editors see as a wider range of "acceptable" beauty. Liz Til-beris, editor of Harper's Bazaar, thinks America can and will slowly call for a broader

representation of beauty.

This business is about evolution and change. You have to go with the moment," she says, her crisp British accent punching each carefully thought-out word. "We always want to find someone who is extraordinarylooking. I walk down the street every day and see gorgeous-looking black girls. Somehow, there just isn't the right stepladder to get to those girls out there. They're there, though."



Fellini, Costumes And Art Of Illusion

Designers Join In a Tribute To the Master

By Ken Shulman

RATO, Italy - What's in a dress? When the answer to that question is Anita Ekberg, and particularly a young, full-figured Anita Ekberg wad-ing voluptuously in Rome's Trevi Fountain, the contents of that dress tend decidedly toward

immortality. Along with an eye for the surreal, an ear for the absurd and a nose for the ridiculous, the late Federico Fellini also had a strong sense of costume and dress in his films. The clothes his characters wore in his films were often as important as the lines they spoke, or as the settings in which they spoke them.

In re-creating the atmospheres of ancient Rome, 18th-century Venice and of his native city of Rimini in the 1930s, Fellini was particularly attentive to costume; of the director's films' six Academy Awards, three were in the best-costumes category. Clothes frequently made the man in his films, and his characters' costumes could be as eloquent and idiosyncratic as their faces and mannerisms.

Fellini's sartorial splendor is now celebrated at a show at Prato's Luigi Pecci Museum of Contemporary Art. Conceived and realized by the Florentine designer Samuele Mazza and featuring costumes from many of Fellini's most memorable films, the show re-creates the elegant and often decadent atmosphere that personified the director's singular film uni-

From Giulietta Masina's tattered hat and topcoat in "La Strada" (1954), to Ekberg's black satin wrapper in "La Dolce Vita" (1960), to Donald Sutherland's lace-fringed cape in "Casanova" (1976), the Prato show evokes a shade of the delightful absurdity and heteroge-nous excesses that animated all of Fellim's

"I have always been attracted to an ecomenical art, to an art that communicates," Mazza said, "And I believe that Fellini did much to humanize our world, to show that all sorts of people could coexist here."

S A tie-in to the textile town that is hosting the show, Mazza and his collaborators have chosen to exhib-L it a series of garments from leading designers — many of which were created specifically for this exhibit — who have drawn their inspiration from Fellini. The aim is to demonstrate the osmotic link between cinema and fashion and to examine Fellini's specific contribution to contemporary garment de-

hising At

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ca Sozzani in the catalogue. "And fashion feeds itself as well on dreams, on memories, on fantasy, on suggestions, on emotions. Both materialize the idealized vision that the artist has of the real. In this sense Fellini is one of the greatest creators of fashion and fashions that cinema has ever produced."

Dolce & Gabbana are represented by several creations based on the 18th-century Venetian costumes from "Casanova," elegant, ample overgarments full of folds, lace and ruffles. Working out of the grotesque sideshow ambience that Fellini conjured up in so many of his films, Calugi e Giannelli have contributed two semi-transparent dresses with grossly oversized hips and bust

Taking their inspiration from the church scenes in Fellini's "Roma" (1972), Gianfranco Ferré and Krizia present a sort of clerical chic, transforming the unsexing sheer red cardinal's uniform into a flattering billboard of feminin-

Ottavio Missoni, Yves Saint Laurent, and Moschino's creations are visual echoes of Fellini's "The Clowns" (1970), colorful counterpoints of style and strong colors. With two floral, transparent housedresses worn open to reveal undergarments that are a cross between prostitute-chie and circus-performer costumes, Gianni Versace marries two important Fellini themes in his contribution to the show.

HE most engaging part of the Fellini exhibit, however, is its physical structure. Designed by the Milanbased architect Massimo Vignelli, a wide, well-lighted runway — raised 150 centimeters off the ground - passes through the entire exhibit.

The Fellini costumes and designer garments are displayed on opposite sides of the runway, set on faceless busts and mannequins that are suspended from the ceiling on nearly invisible wires. The runway transforms the visitor from spectator to protagonist as he walks like a model down the aisle, with Fellim's and fashion's evocative creations hovering like wellclad, bodiless ghosts about him. "Fellini: Costumes and Fashion" runs through

May 16.

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in

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Creative Menswear From Tokyo

By Joan Frawley Desmond

OKYO - There's the 'famous person' suit, a vermilion ensemble with a Nehru collar. There's the black polyurethane "creative person" suit, designed for the established artist who likes to flaun! his success. And the hooded "trick jacket" suit for the striving auteur desirous of projecting a dynamic image. And, finally, the washed gray-blue wool suit: "A business-man can wear this," we are advised. Excuse me, a businessman in To-

s the con and the brown rayon shirt that were used as accessories for the show in Paris. And, yes, minus the relaxed fabric and sensuous drape of the design. Japanese salarymen, who typi-

cally exhibit a lifetime commitment to sober navy-blue wool suits, are unlikely to set foot in the ultra-cool flagship store of Masatomo Yamaji, the Tokyo-based menswear designer.

Yamaji uses luxurious fabrics and high-tech textiles to make suits and separates that convey the individuality, creativity - and success -of the wearer. Customers usually work in advertising, the arts or entertainment, where being stylish is part of the job description.

The designer likes to combine polyester with cashmere and silk. creating a slightly unbalanced layered look that, in his words, "is practical and understated." Compared with better-known avantgarde Japanese designers like Yohii Yamamoto, the look is indeed "understated." But in the context of traditional Japanese corporate culture, Yamaji's suits are nothing short of subversive.

and sense if you overdo it and wear

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Masatomo. Yamaji: a slightly unbalanced layered look.

office. It has to do with harmony between people," acknowledged Yamaji, 42, wearing the day's take on a "creative person" suit: black polyester jacket and trousers, black T-shirt, big black shoes, and an extra-long black cashmere scarf cradling his round face.

Most designers on the cutting edge of style might be expected to downgrade or ignore the concerns of the bumble salaryman, but Yamaji takes mainstream fashion seriously. He made his name as the head designer of Japan's top sportswear line, Intermezzo, grossing \$120 million in annual sales for its manufacturer, D'Urban.

Ten years ago he left Intermezzo to strike out on his own, building a pricey line "aimed at the creative lifestyle." Still, while he relishes the thrill of developing a personalized approach to menswear and breaking into the competitive world of international fashion, he has not forgotten his early success at D'Ur-

Within the next year, he will launch a joint venture with a large men's suit manufacturer, producing some designs that will fall within the range of acceptable office

something that sticks out in the will be designed for adults who value a sense of freedom," he said.
"It's not a conservative-liberal eign customers. Grossing more than split, because the suits will have a \$3 million in annual sales, 80 perclassical feel. There will be both the cent of his profits from the Masatraditional type of navy wool suit, as well as suits using the distinctive, high-tech fabrics — like polyurene - that are part of my present collection. "Some of the trendy de-

> body underneath, will remain." ETAIL fashion has taken a pummeling in To-kyo, and many would argue that the mid-1990s is no time to launch a new clothing line, whether couture or mass market. Yamaji acknowledges the dan-gers, but he has confidence in his gers, but he has confid feel for clothing trends.

"When I first began designing sportswear, there was no market for leisure clothes," he said. "Intermezzo helped to create that market. Growth in that area has stopped now, but there is a lot of opportunity for designers who make clothes that serve a double purpose, clothes that you can wear to the office and on the weekend."

Yamaji is banking on a shift "to-ward more comfortable clothes: a "My MA-JI Masatomo brand jacket-based style that allows for

in a couple of suits, he can "try to make the basic elements more fash-ionable by adding trendy elements, such as a scarf or boots — louches that make the look age specific." Yamaji, who also earns consider-able income as a fashion marketing consultant, approaches economic upheaval in Japan as an opportunity for a far-sighted designer.

proach, depending on the occasion and the season." Once a Japanese

man in his 30s or 40s has invested

"I'm seeing increased social fragmentation according to economic edicted. "The fashion market will have more divisions and subdivisions, with throwaway fashion at the bottom."

Taking the lead from Western designers who have developed bridge" collections of accessible, midpriced clothing. Yamaji wants to design for every segment of Japan's shifting retail market, including the discount stores that are emerging as a high-growth business.

The designer seems confident about his marketing strategy for Ja-pan, but he concedes that his highend, "creative person" suits attract a tomo line come from abroad.

The designer lannehed his first Paris show in 1991. Since then, he has struggled to carve out a niche for himself as an international designer tails will be dropped, but my sil-houette, with the feeling of the classical and avant-garde fashion, appealing to a wide age group."

> Boutiques carrying the Masatomo line are scattered throughout the United States, Europe Asia, and the designer's suits have been snapped up by rockers and celebrities. Peter Gabriel wore a Masatomo design to the Grammy Awards, while Little Richard and Michael Jackson are among Yamaji's "famous people" customers.

> In Japan, the designer is likely to face an uphill struggle to develop a clientele for his high-end suits. He is prepared for that battle and remains committed to his original design concept. "Here in Japan there are those who want to be the same as everybody, and those who want to be different I want to design for those who want to be different'

Joan Frawley Desmond is a jour nalist based in Tokyo.

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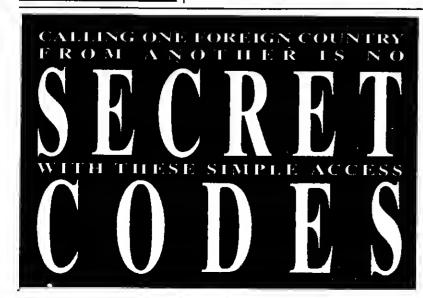
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An Yves Saint Laurent design in "Fellini: Costumes and Fashion."



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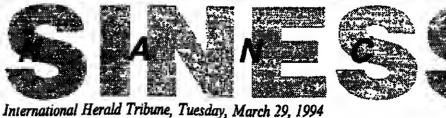
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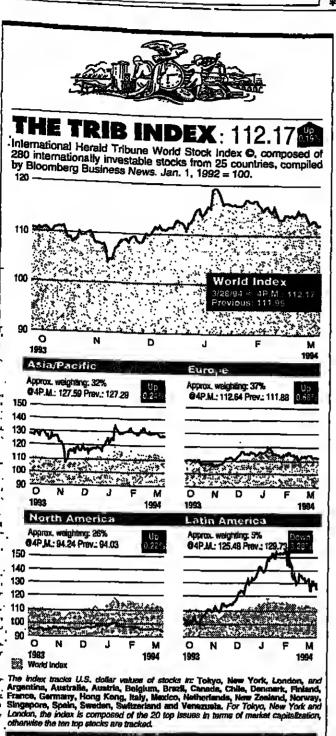
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Europeans Revive the City-State In Technology Era, Development Ignores Borders

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

LYON —A resurrection of city-states and regions is quietly transforming Europe's political and economic landscape, diminishing the influence of national governments and redrawing the Continental map of power for

the 21st century.

As the revolution wrought by information highways, rapid means of travel and global capital flow gathers momentum, the tradi-tional dominance of capitals such as Paris, Rome and London is being challenged by provinces whose location and infrastructure

seem better adapted to modern demands.
With remarkable speed, the areas surrounding Lyon, Milan, Stuttgart and Barcelona have emerged as four motors driving European integration. Since signing a cooper-ation pact in 1988, officials of the four areas have parlayed their skilled work forces and affluent markets into a partnership that transcends national loyalties.

These poles of prosperity are pulling in investment and calling for greater autonomy. Some say they could transform the political structure of Europe by creating a new kind of Hanseatic League of thriving city-states. (The Hanseatic League was an alliance of northern port cities in Europe whose commercial success eachled them to become conserved entities. cess enabled them to become sovereign entities in the 15th and 16th centuries.). Stuttgart, capital of Baden-Württemburg.

one of Germany's wealthiest regions, has considerable antonomy in the country's decentralized political system and has started to seek partners abroad.

Milan, the capital of the Lombardy region

that has long served as Italy's industrial base. is also the home of the Northern League led by Umberto Bossi. Capitalizing on voter dis-may at Italy's corruption scandals and objec-tions to government spending on big projects in the poorer south of the country, Mr. Bossi has built solid support in Milan for his call to break Italy into three autonomous regions. Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, has long had substantial political autonomy in Spain and now wants the power to raise and

These regional alliances could transform the structure of Europe by creating a modern version of the Hanseatic League.

keep its own share of income tax away from Madrid. The city turned north to build a bustling economic triangle with Toulouse and Montpellier in France.

Lyon, France's second city, is developing into a center of one of Europe's fastest-growing regions by building links with Geneva and Turin. Lyon now does twice as much business with northern Italy as with Paris. The trend is expected to accelerate when a high-speed train tunnel is completed through the Alps, cutting travel time from Lyon to Turin to 70 minutes. While talk of political autonomy from Paris

is muted compared to its other regional partners, Lyon is slowly asserting its own indepen-dence as the capital of the Rhône-Alpes region.

It now operates nine offices abroad, as far away as Toronto and Shanghai, to carve out its own foreign commercial policy.

"In a way. Europe is returning to its roots by building again on the regions," said Jean Chemain, director of Lyon's Chamber of Commerce. "The Romans settled here because access to the rivers and roads made it a natural base for their empire. Business is doing it for the same reasons, and those enterprises are the key building blocks of

Europe, not national governments."

The process was hastened by the European Union's announcement that it wanted to tear down national barriers by the end of 1992. Instead of worrying about delays and documents that it was a supplied to the control of the contr ments at frontiers, companies could concentrate on locating production and distribution centers close to their customers.

"It was a race to get to the hottest points on the map," recalled Jean-Louis Ouellette, distribution director for Ikea, the Swedish furniture chain with more than 120 stores in 25 countries. "We wanted to serve as many as places in Europe as possible within 24 hours, and we think we found the most strategic spot." Ikea executives pored over charts and maps ontil they settled on a piece of land for their main warehouse near Lyon's Satolas airport, which offered express train connections and a modern highway system that put it within about five hours of affluent metropolitan centers in

three countries: Paris, Barcelona and Turin. Other European cities also are reaching across borders for new economic partnerships. Antwerp and Rotterdam have forged an alli-

See REGIONS, Page 13

U.S. Digs In on Worker Rights at GATT

would not back down.

By Alan Friedman

PARIS - The United States is threatening to hold up the declaration next month that will formally seal the Uruguay Round of GATT world trade talks unless other member nations agree to discuss

Officials in Washington and Geneva said Monday that America would not agree to the final ministe-rial declaration in Marrakesh, Motained language introducing the so- da, an aide said.

rights into the context of free trade. While the Marrakesh declaration

will be largely symbolic, the United States is also prepared to hold up the work of the preparatory committee that is supposed to pave the way for the launch next year of the what Washington sees as unfair trade advantages for countries that export cheap goods thanks to poor working conditions.

way for the latinch next year of the World Trade Organization, the successor to the General Agreement on Taniffs and Trade, U.S. officials said. Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade

representative, has been telephoning his counterparts around the world in an effort to make sure the rocco, on April 15 unless it con- issue is placed on the GATT agen-

John Schmidt, chief Uruguay
Round negotiator for the United ers rights issue requires the consenstates, said in an interview on Monsus of all GATT parties, he noted. The United States, Mr. Schmidt day that it would be sufficient for ministers in Marrakesh to simply said, would "not accept the final instruct the World Trade Organizadeclaration or preparatory com-mittee documents at Marrakesh tion to study the issue of labor stan-

dards in connection with trade. But without some language." If no agreement is reached at the final meeting of delegation heads in Geneva on Wednesday, he added, "then we will go down to the wire and talk about this in Marrakesh." he warned that having proposed the agenda item last week and again on Monday at meetings of the heads of delegations to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the U.S.

Many developing countries are openly hostile to the U.S. initiative He acknowledged that the proposal had gotten a cool reception but said: We've put the issue on the and say they need the new revenues table, and we're not about to fold."

See GATT, Page 10

Time, US West **See Opportunity** In Japan Cable

By Steven Brull International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In a project pointing to a substantial role for American television system in Japan with Itochn Corp. and Toshiba Corp.

The project would mark the first time foreign companies had taken equity stakes in a Japanese cable television network and the first joint undertaking by Itochu and Toshiba

for an investment of roughly 40 cable operators will be allowed to billion yen (\$380 million) to build offer telephone services. said Monday. But an outline calls would reach an audience of 2 million viewers. The operation also would provide video-on-demand and other interactive services and

could begin as soon as early 1995. The U.S. companies have offered to take a stake in a loss-ridden cable system in Chofu, west of To-kyo, which is now 72 percentowned by Itochu.

The participation of Time Warner, the second-largest cable television operator in the United States, underscores a recognition ming, management and technology is essential to rehabilitating Japan's deeply indebted and underdeveloped cable television industry. It also highlights a determination

by the government to promote competition in the industry and narrow the competitive gap with the United States in the multi-media field. They will bend over backwards to get things going." said Joseph Osha, an analyst at Baring Securities (Japan). "Their willingness to deal with Americans is driven by their need to catch up."

they watched American entertain-

cellular operators tying up billion-dollar deals to wire the country in networks offering multi-media services. In contrast, heavy-handed companies in shaping Japan's so-vices. In contrast, heavy-handed called information superhighway, Time Warner Inc. and US West of the industry in Japan, where few-linc, are considering setting up a cable, compared with 60 percent of the US with 50 percent of the US with 50 percent of the United States and 80 percent of the United States and 80 percent of the United States and 80 percent of cable, compared with 60 percent in the United States, and 80 percent of the country's cable operators are

In December, in an effort to revitalize the sector, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications indicated it would raise the level of since they bought a combined 13 equity foreign companies could percent stake in Time Warner En-ternamment, a subsidiary of Time Warner, for \$1 billion in 1992.

The new project remains at the hold in cable systems to 33 percent "feasibility study" stage, Itochin service broader areas and merge with other companies. Moreover,

Olivetti Wins Cellular Contract As Stocks Surge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch ROME - A consortium led by Olivetti SpA won a tender for Italy's second cellular telephone license, the government said Mon-day, just an hour before the head of that foreign expertise in program- a company in a rival consortium scored an electoral triumph.

The venture, called Omnitel-Pronto Italia, is 35.5 percent-owned by Olivetti and includes Bell Atlantic Corp.; PacTel Corp., the cellular unit being spun off by Pacific Telesis Group; and Mannesmann AG. The group was chosen over Umtel SpA, led by Fiat SpA and Fininvest SpA, the media concern owned by Silvio Berlusconi, the frontrunner in Italy's general elections.

The perception that Mr. Berlus-cont's rightist alliance was likely to is driven by their need to catch up," win the election sent stocks up Japanese officials and executives sharply, with the MIB index in Mi-have grown increasingly anxious as lan gaining 4 percent, to 1,104.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge, White to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neutily Cedex, France

Consumer Goods

No 'Blue-Green' Protectionism, Please

By Reginald Dale international Herald Tribune

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▼ ASHINGTON — How times have changed. Not so long ago, it was politically correct to reyictims of exploitation by a sinister coalition of big business and Western governments -

notably the imperialistic United States. Fashionable leftists in Europe and America liked to compare Third World nations to oppressed 19th-century, industrial workers. struggling to unite against immoral bosses to improve their meager standards of living.

Now the boot is on the other foot. Most developing and ex-communist nations are rapidly adopting Western capitalism and many have moved even further right than the West in embracing the market economy. If the 19th century is any guide, some of them look more like the robber barons. Now it is developing-country governments

that stand accused of collusion with multina-tional corporations. They are charged with exploiting their own workers through low wages and dismal labor conditions, and flouring environmental standards, in order to drain jobs from the West. In last year's debate over the North American Free Trade Agreement in the United States, Mexico was more often cast as a villain

than a victim. The strongest advocate of what Leon Brittan of the European Commission calls the politically correct approach to trade is now none other than the United States. Washington is pressing for developing countries to abide by stricter labor and environmental rules - or risk possible trade penalties. The plan is understandably being

resisted by many developing countries as an assault on their national sovereignty.

Of course, this is not pure American altruism -as you might deduce from the fact that

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the French government is taking much the At one level the aims are eminently worthy, but the underlying motivation is economic self-interest - to protect American, or

French, industries from low-price competi-tion by raising the cost of doing business in developing countries. The idea is that labor and environmental

standards be enforced through the trading

Legitimate environmental and labor concerns must not be used to block free trade.

system, that it be permissible to apply trade sanctions against countries guilty of the new sins of social dumping and of eco-dumping — or at least to raise duties against their exports. Of course this is a Pandora's Box of protectionism, the opening of which could vastly extend the scope for impeding imports. One only has to look at how well-intended traditional anti-dumping provisions have been twisted to serve protectionist purposes.

But it would be a mistake for free traders to turn their backs on these demands. As Daniel C. Esty of the Institute for International Economics warns in the latest issue of Economic Insights magazine, if legitimate environmental concerns are not promptly addressed, "the cause of free trade, particularly in the United States, risks an assault by environmentalists and, troublingly, protectionists in green garb." There will be protectionists in blue-collar garb, too.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, is already promising a new bill he calls "Blue and Green 301" - modeled on Section 30I of U.S. trade law, which calls for sanctions against allegedly unfair traders. The bill, he says, would penalize countries that "abuse their workers and misuse the environment."

Few reasonable people would want the rules of world trade to be set by Mr. Gephardt and his protectionist friends. Nor, as new multilatcral rules take shape, should one country be allowed to force its standards on others.

Far better to work out a sensible international approach before the more extreme ideas take hold and free trade gets a bad name.

It should be possible to design environmental rules that do not destroy the comparative economic advantage of developing countries, cannot be used for protectionist purposes and do not prevent countries trying to fight poverty from choosing their own

legitimate policy priorities.

There is nothing wrong with trade penalties in clear cases where countries are polluting their neighbors or breaching international

Interfering with labor practices is far more dangerous, particularly if it involves an at-tempt to equalize wages. But there are obviously areas where tighter enforcement is desirable, in limiting child labor, for example. It is urgent to reconcile demands for pobti-

cally correct trade with continuing progress

Is the Fed Jousting With Phantoms? Global Economy Makes It Tricky to Measure Inflation

By Louis Uchitelle New York Times Service

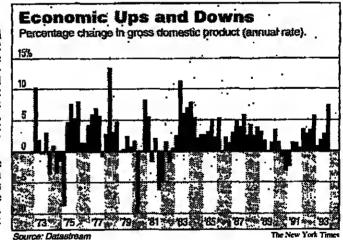
NEW YORK - The Federal Reserve Board is putting interest rates on an upward path, for the first time since 1989, with the stated aim of controlling inflation and quelling the market's fears that it will surge in the near future. But those fears may be groundless, based as they are on theories that have worked in the past and may now be outdated.

There is little argument over the present: inflation is rising at an annual rate of only 3 percent, as measured by the consumer price index, which is as mild as inflation has ever been over most of the last

But the mild inflation rate today has not quieted the fears that the U.S. economy will soon be operating at full capacity, running short of factory space, materials, machinery and workers to produce all that people want to buy.

"Everything may seem fine now, but we are in fact approaching a level of full employment and capacity ntilization that would represent a point at which the inflation rate could be expected to climb," said William Dudley, an economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Mr. Dudley's view, shared widely in financial and economic circles, is grounded in two theories about the causes of inflation that originated in



largely self-contained.

They have not been fully tested in today's more global economy, greater than 3 percent, then the when a factory in Singapore or Japan or Mexico can supply an Americans will find themselves American consumer as easily as competing to buy more goods and one in Ohio or North Carolina making the foreign factories and the capacity to produce, bidding up

the gross domestic product, the value of all the goods and services produced in the United States in a tant than the first, holds that when given year, can increase by only the memployment rate gets down about 3 percent annually over a to about 6.3 percent, then the counperiod of several years without us- try runs out of qualified workers,

an era when the U.S. economy was ing up the available factory space, materials and labor.

If the expansion is persistently nation will run out of capacity, and service than corporate America has their workers in effect part of prices in the process. Since last America's production capacity. One of these theories holds that panding by much more than an annual rate of 3 percent.

The second theory, more impor-

and companies have to raise wages to attract people. Prices then rise to offset the higher labor costs, and inflation increases.

The unemployment rate, which has been falling for nearly two years, was at 6.5 percent in February, suggesting to many economists that the nation is running short of workers and the bidding up of wages may soon begin.
"We are essentially at full employment today." said Martin

Feldstein of Harvard University, head of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

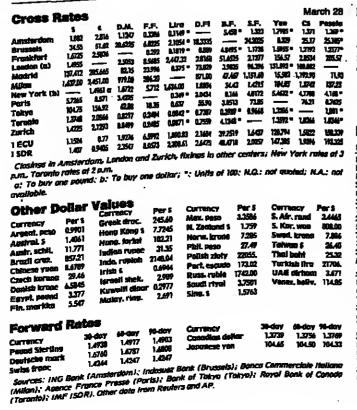
For the last five years, the problems of measuring capacity have been left pretty much to the academics. As long as the national economy was either in recession or growing weakly, no one doubted that the nation was operating well below full capacity, whatever that might be.

Indeed, the Fed spent those years lowering interest rates to en-courage people to borrow and spend on credit, and thus use more of the country's idle resources, especially its idle workers.

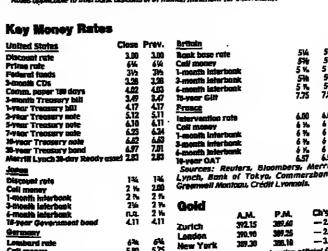
But as inflation fears have taken shape - fanned by the Fed's decision in early February to push up interest rates - the debate about whether the economy was close to full capacity has moved to center

The statistics that measure capac-See INFLATION, Page 13

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES



March 28 Swiss Delige D-Mark Franc Sterling €CU 1 months 3 %-3 % 5 %-5 % 4 %-4 % 5 %-5 % 6 %-6 % 3 months 3%-5 % 5 %-5 % 4 %-4 % 5 %-5 % 6 %-6 % 6 months 4 %-4 % 5 %-5 % 4 %-4 % 5 %-5 % 5 %-6 % 1 year 4 %-4 % 5 %-5 % 5 %-6 % **Key Money Rates** United States



ings; Zurich and New York opening and clos-

ing prices; New York Comex (April)

Household Debt Haunts U.S. Expansion

By Keith Bradsher New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - New figures from the Federal Reserve Board show a weak spot in the U.S. economic expansion: the heavy burden of

debt being carried by the working middle class. While the household finances of the rich and elderly have returned to normal levels, middleclass families remain stuck with unusually high debt payments as a proportion of their income. according to the Fed figures. Families that are not rich or old are paying nearly a quarter of their income to creditors, up substantially from levels in previous economic expansions.

That high debt, resulting from stagnating wages while low interest rates have encouraged families to borrow, means consumers are ready to cut spending at any sign of economic trouble. But it is consumer spending that is fueling the expansion, and economists worry that overstretched middle-class families could put a powerful brake on the economy.

Further, many savings are in retirement plans, which allow people to save money on income taxes but impose stiff penalties for early withdrawal. This reduces families' financial flexibility - they are unlikely to dip into sav-New York 389.30 389.18 — 2.10 ings to continue spending when to do so is U.S. dollars per ounce. Lordon official fix

"What seems to be one of the best of times financially for our country as a whole stands, in

contrast, to what is arguably one of the riskiest times that large parts of the household sector have faced in many years," said Lawrence B. Lindsey, a Fed governor who analyzed the fig-ures in a speech in Baltimore earlier this month.

"I believe that the household sector poses one of the most serious risks to the continuation of this recovery."

Interest payments and repayments of principal claim an onusually high proportion of house-hold incomes for families that earn less than \$200,000 a year and have no one old enough to qualify for Social Security or Medicare.

These payments by middle-class families consumed 22.9 percent of these households' after-tax income last year, down from a peak of 25.9 percent in 1990, but still far above the average in the 1960s and 1970s of a little under 18 percent, according to Mr. Lindsey.

By contrast, when elderly and wealthy families are included, the debt service burden for all households fell last year to 16.2 percent, only slightly higher than levels in the 1960s and 1970s.

For middle-class Americans, wages and salaries have stagnated. But rising imancial markets and government assistance programs, like Social Security and Medicare, have increased the incomes of the affluent and the old in recent years. Some prominent academic and Wall Street economists agree with Mr. Lindsey's concerns. able unless there is a noticeable pickup in the pace of income growth," said Michael J. Boskin, who was chairman of President George Bush's Council of Economic Advisers and is now a Stanford University economics professor.

Fed officials have repeatedly mentioned household indebtedness as one of the many indicators that has led them to hold down interest rates until recently.

Americans owe more money on their homes than ever, with mortgages equaling a record 42.3 percent of the value of owner-occupied real estate last year, according to Fed figures.

Retirement savings accounted for 64 percent of all household savings last year, the third-

highest figure ever. Some economists play down the importance of household indebtedness.

Robert Eisner, a Northwestern University economics professor, said that if the current k economic expansion increased household incomes soon, then heavy debts would become less of a problem. "If people have raised their debt-service ratios, I think they probably know what they're doing," he said.

Neal Soss, an economist at First Boston Corp. in New York, said that there was, "no magic limit" to the level of borrowing that The rate of consumer spending is not sustain-American households could support

The September of the Se

MARKET DIARY

An Unsettled Street **Gives More Ground**

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks after falling as much as 45.77 earli-closed lower Monday for the third er in the day. The Dow industrials straight session as evidence pointing to stable interest rates failed to record close of 3,978.36, set Jan. 31. rally the market. The Standard & Poor's 500 Io-

U.S. Stocks

Nasdaq market, which set a record

Nasdaq market, which set a record that rose on the New York Stock 10 days ago, fell the most.

"The long bond being up over 7 shares changed hands on the Big percent has shaken people's confidence," said Barry Berman, head trader at Robert W. Baird & Co.

Investors were disappointed that to 88% and Mobil Corp. declined % to 88% and Mobil Corp. declined 4 to 88% and Mobil Corp. declined 4 to 10 Treasury bonds, whose yield had to 77½. Texaco closed down 1½ at been as high as 7.01 on Friday, did 64%, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. not rally more Mooday in the face of went down ½ to 100% and Pennzoil plunging crude oil prices, a key com- Co. dropped % to 521/2. ponent of inflation, traders said.

ing Countries failed Saturday to agree on a production cut. The 30-year bond closed yielding

6.98 percent Mooday. "Lower oil prices should be good for inflation and good for the bond market," Jim Benning, a trader at BT Brokerage. But the stock market's failure to respond more convincingly caused some people to question whether the three-and-ahalf bull market is ocaring an end. The Dow Jones industrial aver-

The Standard & Poor's 500 Io-Stocks recouped some of Mon-day's losses in the final hour. The Nasdaq Composite Iodex slid 10.95, to 772.50. It set a record close of 803.93 on March 18.

Thirteen stocks fell for every five that rose on the New York Stock shares changed hands on the Big

Software and semiconductor Crude for May delivery fell \$1.05 a stocks also drove the market lower barrel, to \$14.08 a barrel, after the Organization of Petroleum Exportion in the software market.

Lotus Development Corp., which set an all-time high March 17, fell 3 to 7314. Lotus and Microsoft Corp. have fallen since rival Novell Inc. announced two acquisi tions last week.

MTC Electronic Technologies Co. tumbled 21/4 to 41/s. The developer of cellular telephone and paging networks in China said internal auditors asked for the chairman's resignation and called for an inves-

Falling Stock Prices Undermine the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Slumping equity prices and preholiday doldrums trimmed the dollar's early gains on Monday but the U.S. unit still managed to trade above Friday closing levels against most currencies. The dollar was quoted at 1.6722 Deutsche marks in late trading, up

Foreign Exchange

from a Friday close of 1.6655 DM. The dollar got an early lift, rising as high as 1.6765 DM, after the publication of data showing a scant 0.2 percent rise in German infla-tion in March, Many dealers interpreted the news as a harbinger of German interest-rate reductions.

But dealers said the proximity of Easter restrained activity in the percent but any surprises could jolt market and dealers said trading a market that has become highly was likely to be subdued all week. sensitive to inflation indicators. The market is somewhat quiet because of the upcoming Easter holitrading at 1.4215 Swiss francs, up day, said Chuck Spence, vice president at Standard Chartered Bank francs, and at 5.7120 French

had been some precautionary buying of dollars oo Friday oo the possibility of problems in Korea." said Bill Arnold, chief dealer at Chemical Bank. But the lack of any new developments in that country led to the nowinding of speculative

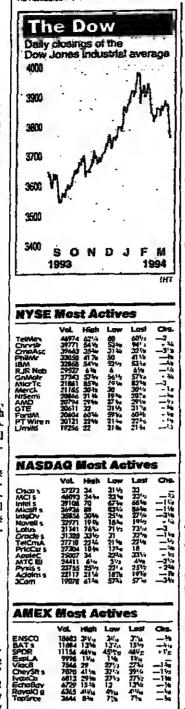
positions, he said. The dollar was quoted at 104.05 yen in late trading oo Monday, down from 104.85 yen oo Friday. Traders said the dollar's strength

was also undermined by weakness in the equity markets, as the Dow Jones industrial average trended lower again in the wake of sharp drops on Thursday and Friday.

Looking toward the rest of the

week, dealers said that the key event would be Friday's U.S. employment report for March. Many analysts predict an unchanged rate of 6.5

Enthusiasm for the dollar waned francs, up from 5.7100 francs. The as the Mooday session progressed, pound was quoted at \$1,4961, especially against the yen. There down from \$1,4987. (Reuers, AP)



EUROPEAN FUTURES Dow Jones Averages Open High Law Last Che. Standard & Poor's Indexes 57.44 416.85 157.12 440.58 425.95 53637 41531 160,44 45,000 460,000 NYSE Indexes Last Che NASDAQ Indexes **AMEX Stock Index** High Low Lost Chy. 468.44 461.82 462.21 Dow Jones Bond Averages 10148 99,74 10343 NYSE Diary

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SI million - pts of 166 pct

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GATT: U.S. Digs In on Rights

Continued from Page 9

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Market Sales

that freer trade will bring before they can make major improvements to their own social structures. They see the U.S. stance as a protectionist device to protect its markets from cheap goods, and level the same charge against France, which has said it was hacking the

United States on this issue. In Paris, a government official said France was continuing to work closely with the United States. "We

accept and support the U.S. posi-tioo oo lahor conditioos and GATT," the official said. "If we cannot obtain some agreement by Wednesday, then we will have to negotiate in Marrakesh."

AMEX Diary

The subject also came up during a meeting in Rome last weekend of officials who were preparing for the Group of Seven industrialized nations' summit in Naples this summer. According to a French official, there was agreement among the United States, France and Italy,

OPEC Undercuts Crude

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - World oil prices took a pounding on Monday after OPEC ministers meeting on Saturday could not

agree to curb production. Crude oil for May delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange plunged to \$13.98 per barrel in late trading, down \$1.15 from Friday. Breat crude in Londoo also plunged, leaving prices in inflation-adjusted

terms little higher than they were before the 1973 Middle East War.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ended its meeting in Geneva actimonionsly after Saudi Arabia, the largest OPEC producer, held firm against demands for an output cut to improve prices, leaving the current 24.52 million barrel-per-day ceiling intact. (Reuters, AP)

Grumman Sets a Bidding Deadline NEW YORK (AP) — Grumman Corp. on Monday outlined auction rules and set a deadline of Thursday for final bids from Martin Marietta Corp. and Northrop Corp., to try to avoid a protracted bidding contest.
Grumman agreed this month to a merger offer valued at \$1.93 billion from Martin Marjetta, but Northrop later made a \$2.04 billion offer.

In a letter to both defense-contracting companies, Grumman said its board had decided that open bidding would be in the best interests of its shareholders, employees, employees, and applies.

Reno Air Executive Moves to TWA

shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers.

RENO, Nevada (Bloomberg) — Jeff Erikson, the president of fledgling Reno Air Inc., said Monday that he was leaving the start-up carrier to help lead the much-larger Trans World Airlines Inc.

Mr. Erikson, who had been with Reno since it was incorporated in July 1000 incine TVA forms and the start and the star

1992, joins TWA four months out of bankruptcy, as the airline tries to rebuild its fleet and regain its lost presence in overseas markets.

As president and chief operating officer, Mr. Erikson takes over a position that has oot existed at TWA since 1988. Mr. Erikson will report to Donald F. Craib Jr., TWA chairman and chief executive.

Mattel Buying Maker of Hula Hoops

EL SEGUNDO, California (AP) — Mattel Inc. said Monday it will buy Kransco, a San Francisco-based competitor, putting Hula Hoops and Frisbees under the same roof as Barbie. The value of the deal was oot

In 1993, Kransco sold about \$175 million worth of goods, including Power Wheels battery-powered, ride-on vehicles; Hula Hoop and Frisbee products marketed under the Wham-O trademark; and Morey Boogie boards and other water sport toys.

Mattel, maker of the Barbie doll, is the largest U.S.-based toymaker. It reported revenoe of \$2.7 billion in 1993.

Spectrum Reduces Board as 4 Ouit

MANHASSET, New York (Bloomberg) — Spectrum Information Technologies Inc. said Monday it was reducing its board to seven members from 11 as four executives resigned.

Peter Caserta, its president: Andrew Migliorini, James Paterek and A.

Werner Pleus have resigned from the board, the maker of wireless data communications products said.

Mr. Caserta took a leave of absence last week after five people associated with Paradigm Group, an investment company established by Mr. Caserta in 1988, were arrested on charges of mail fraud.

For the Record

Bell Canada International Inc., a unit of Canadian telecommunications giant BCE Inc., changed the terms of its deal to buy 30 percent of Jones Intercable Inc. due to looming U.S. cahle rate cuts. BCFs investment will remain at \$400 million but its pace will slow.

Trizec Corp., based in Calgary, Alberta, said that Horsham Corp., based in Toronto, would acquire a 43 percent interest in it in return for a 600 million Canadian dollar (\$436 million) investment. (Bloomberg) Atlantic Richfield Co. said its president, M.R. Bowlin, 51, had been chosen by the oil company's board to succeed L.M. Cook, 65, as chief executive, effective July I.

Eastman Kodak Co. said it had established a worldwide business unit to serve digital-image users.

Metallgesellschaft Corp., a unit of Metallgesellschaft AG, sold its 5.3 percent stake in Methanex Corp. for 124.7 million Canadian dollars (\$91 million). The stock was sold through a private transaction on March 10 to Gordon Capital Corp. and a syndicate of institutions, according to a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Kemper Corp. said it renominated four directors to its board and urged shareholders to reject candidates proposed by hostile suitor General Electric Capital Corp.

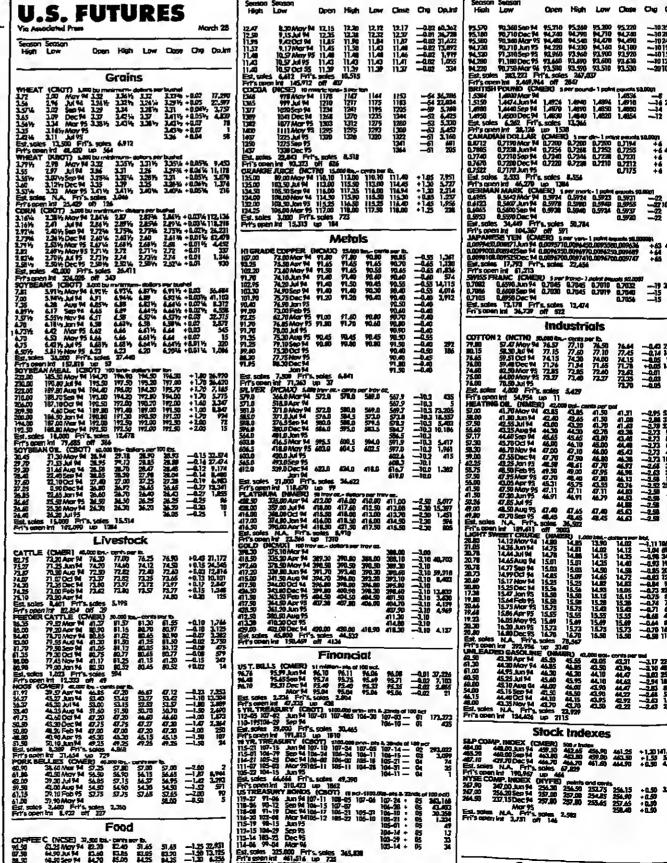
Armoo Inc. plans to idle its Empire-Detroit Steel Division facilities in Ohio and Indiana, probably for about a year, starting May 29. (Bloomberg)

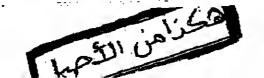
Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — "D2 The Mighty Ducks" topped the weekend box office, earning an estimated \$10.5 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for

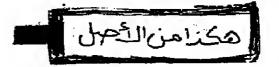
(Wait Disney Pictures)	\$10.5 million
(Puramount)	se million
(Universal)	S7 million
(Universal)	95.8 million
(New Line Cherno)	\$3.8 million
(TriStor)	\$3.1 million
(New Line Cinema)	\$2,3 rollilog
(Tristor)	52 million
(Twentleth Century-Fox)	51,9 million
(Sovey Pictures)	\$7,9 million
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The conference program will highlight the investment opportunities in Latin America following the region's economic revival.

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Latin America A New Investment Partner

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE **CONFERENCE:**

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Inflation Slows, WaZuli, ButBundesbank Unlikely to Ease

FRANKFURT - West German inflation slowed in March, according to data released Monday, but not dramatically enough to prod the Bundesbank to cut interest rates any faster, economists said.

The Federal Statistics Office said the consumer prices in Western Germany rose a provisional 0.2 percent in March from February and 3.2 percent year-on-year. In February, the consumer price index rose 0.3 percent from January and 3.4 percent on the year.

The provisional index was computed on the basis of regional data from Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, North Rhine-Westphalia and

Economists said the figures affirmed that inflation was still falling steadily and could fall below 3 percent in the next few months.

This was exactly as we had expected," said Lothar Sindel, an economist at Bayersiche Vereinsbank. "But it's not a sign for a significant interest-rate cut. It's not that good."

The Bundesbank's target for in-Cheaper heating oil prices played an important role in suppressing this

month's inflation, but rents and prices for services rose steeply.

Mr. Sindel said recent falls in the rate of inflation were largely caused by receding import prices.

He and other economists said they did not expect the Bundesbank to change its discount rate, which now stands at 5.25 percent, for at least the next month. The next meeting of the central bank's policy-setting council will be on April 14. The German central bank last lowered its discount rate in

mid-February. "From the price side there is room for a rate cut, but this is not the only consideration for the Bundesbank," said Burkhard Allgeier, an economist with the Bank in Liechtenstein.

Moderate growth of the M-3 money supply and inflation control are the central bank's two key conditions for lowering interest rates. A 21.2 percent surge in M-3 in January on an annualized basis worried markets because the central bank had set a target growth rate this year of between 4 and 6 percent. M-3 jumped by an annua-

lized 17.6 percent in February, based on provisional figures. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Pearson's Profit Soars 38% As Media Empire Grows

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Pearson PLC, publisher of the Financial Times and an aspiring television giant, said Monday that its pretax profit surged 38 percent in 1993, to £208.6 million (\$3)2 million), and that it would continue to focus on expanding its media empire.

Lord Blakenham, the chairman, said that 1994 had started out strongly but that it would be "a year of transition in which we do not have the benefit of the profits of the demerged Doulton and will only have the dividend on our remaining 41 percent stake in Camco." Last year Pearson spun off Camco International PLC, its oil services unit, and Royal Doul-

ton PLC, its fine china business. The company said that it would also raise its dividend by 8 percent, to 13 pence per share. Revenue

from continuing operations rose 12 percent, to £1.28 billion.

Lord Blakenham said that Pearson's concentration on media meant that it would continue to "build on the written word" but that it would also be "putting more money into screen-based businesses." He also reaffirmed the company's commitment to expand its interests in the Asia/Pacific area and to make "suitable" acquisitions in

the United States and Europe. He said that Thames Television and Extel, which joined the group last year, have "already made a useful contribution to profits after financing costs." Frank Barlow, Pearson's managing director, described revenue and profit growth of BSkyB, the satellite television company in which Pearson holds a 17.5 percent stake, as "full steam ahead." (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

La Suisse's Bitter End

By Sarah Veal Special to the Herold Tribuni

GENEVA - The fall of one of Switzerland's most prominent entrepreneurs has brought down with him La Suisse, the newspaper that was both a symbol and namesake of the country. Entwined in its collapse are the country's new economic realities. a race to dominate the local press, Geneva politics and the cantonal rivalries so dear to the Swiss heart.

La Suisse, on the newsstands for the past 95 years, was based in Geneva and reflected that city's leading role in French-speaking Switzerland. But new competition from Lausanne, both the city itself and a rival press group based there, helped dethrone La Suisse. Its own management did the rest.

Jean-Claude Nicole was 27 in 1961 when his grandfather put him at the head of the family newspaper. But Mr. Nicole envisioned a bigger role for himself. In the 1980s, he invested in Alpine real estate with the idea of building a convention center. He reportedly lost 70 million francs (\$49 million) trying to bankroll his dream of a media empire including a private radio station, a Minitel system in Switzerland and a European satellite television station. An additional 65 million francs was spent on a state-of-the-art printing company.

But in the 1990s the Swiss discovered that their economy was not immune to the European recession. Rising interest rates began to take a heavy toll on those who had borrowed. Swiss companies moved across the border in search of cheaper operating costs and access to the European Union. Unemployment rose to levels not seen in Switzerland since the 1930s. Advertising budgets in French-speaking Switzerland plummeted by 30 percent. Mr. Nicole's businesses, especially La Suisse, appeared dangerously exposed.

The paper's losses began to snowball: 9 million francs lost in 1991; 15.4 million in 1992; 15 million in 1993. Current debt of the paper's parent company, Sonor, is estimated at 200 million francs.

La Suisse's circulation at its height was about 80,000; when it collapsed, that had fallen to 50,000. Meantime, another press group based in Lau-sanne was fast becoming a Goliath. In a wave of mergers and acquisitions, Edipresse, under the entrepreneur Pierre Lamunière, gained control of 43 percent of the daily press, as measured by circulation, in French-speaking Switzerland.

In 1990, Edipresse created a new Swiss daily, Le Nouveau Quotidien. And two Edipresse publications, Tribune and Le Matin, stand to gain 15,000 in circulation as a result of La Suisse's closure.

Internationally, Edipresse has magazines and television stations in Spain and Portugal; its for-

eign husinesses accounted for 35 percent of its revenue of 350 million francs in 1992.

In January, Sonor's creditor banks, Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse, took control of La Suisse. Edipresse offered 30 million francs for the utle, logo, circulation list and printing contract.

Mr. Nicole fought back in an announcement that

two foreign sponsors had come forward with 24 million francs to keep his newspaper alive. On the strength of this promised investment, he sought a loan from Banque Cantonale de Genève. But his

Debt and competition from a Lausanne-based rival sank the Geneva daily.

sponsors remained mysterious; "an individual who wishes to remain discreet" and a Liechtensteinbased company called Compagnie Financière Internationale. No sign of them ever appeared in Geneva. So Mr. Nicole's creditors decided to stop publication. Edipresse returned with a take-it-or-leaveit offer: 5 million francs for the title and circulation list, I1 million for the printing contract. It withdrew this offer on March 13 when Geneva members of the printers union threatened to disrupt distribution of all Edipresse papers.

Days before closure, the editors and journalists of La Suisse formed a cooperative and launched a project for a new La Suisse to put before an expert appointed by the cantonal government.

The Geneva city council promised to guarantee a loan of 3 million francs from the civil servants' pension fund. The Banque Cantonale gave a tentative green light to an 8 million franc credit line.
But Gil Baillod, the expert, rejected the first project as "tragically unrealistic." His verdict on a

revised and more modest project was no less harsh, and the city council and Banque Cantonale withdrew their credit offers. The political fallout of the collapse is bitter. On Thursday, the usually staid cantonal legislature rang with accusations. Deputies of the Left Alliance asserted the rightist government had sold itself to

Edipresse. The right retorted the left supported the

employees' cooperative only for political reasons. The political issue was to have a Geneva-based voice on the national level. That seems to be lost," said Peter Tschopp, economics professor at the University of Geneva. This loss could become an issue because there is a rivalry between Lausanne and Geneva in terms of attracting exhibitions, trade fairs and new husinesses."

For BCP

STOCKHOLM - Volvo AB on Monday relaunched its bid for the one-quarter stake in Branded Consumer Products AB that it does not

-one new Volvo share for each six BCP shares tendered - but the value of the bid increases to 7 billion kronor (\$887 million) from 4.7 billion kronor, in line with the appreciation of Volvo stock since the bid was launched last autumn.

Volvo suspended the bid when its planned merger with Renault collapsed late in the year.

ing the bid a value of 105.80 kronor Procordia Food. Procordia Beverages and Procordia Invest.

Volvo also said it would propose a five-for-one stock split at its annual meeting, to be carried out after the offering to BCP shareholders has been implemented.

Volvo said the split was aimed at facilitating trading in its stock, primarily by small shareholders. The par value of the shares will be re-

Some share analysts said there was also interest in Volvo after a report in the daily Svenska Dagbladet that quoted a company executiveas saying Volvo was eager to inmodel into the key North Ameri-

The paper quoted Mats-Olaf Palm, bead of Volvo Cars of North America, as saying that to keep Volvo sales there at a level of at least 100,000 cars a year, the company needed a cheaper alternative to the 800 and 900 series cars.

Volvo's Bid Is Richer

المحيانمانده

already own.

Volvo's class B shares rose 9 kro-nor on Monday to 635 kronor, givper BCP share. BCP stock jumped 5.5 kronor Monday to 100 kronor. Volvo owns 73.7 percent of BCP, which comprises Swedish Match,

duced to 5 kronor from 25. can market.

Investor's Europe Frankfurt London DAX FTSE 100 Index **CAC 40** 3500 2400 3400 3300 2200 3200 3100 / O'N D'JFM 1993 1994 ONDJEM ONDJFM Exchange Index Monday Prev. The bid terms remain as declared AEX 410.93 406.83 +1.01 Amsterdam A Stock Index 7,536.85 7,565.47 -0.38 Brusseis 2,130.06 Frankfurt DAX 2,161,42 +1.47 Frankfurt 822.20 817.86 +0.53

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Very briefly:

· Cameroon won a rescheduling of its debt to government creditors that calls for a reduction in repayments of up to 50 percent; Cameroon's foreign debt, primarily to governments, was \$6.55 billion at end-1992.

on AG said it was negotiating with Walt Disney Co. about taking a stake in the television station Vox Film- & Fernseh GmbH; Bertelsmann has said Vox will be liquidated if new investors are not found by Thursday.

• Münchener Rückversicherungs gesellschaft AG said that in an attempt to draw more interest from foreign investors it would list its registered troduce a small, inexepensive stock next month for continuous trading on the Frankfurt exchange; until now, the share has traded only at the official fixing.

• Inchcape PLC, a distributor of Japanese cars, said pretax profit rose 9 percent, to £271.4 million (\$407 million), in 1993, but said it expected little relief this year from slow business conditions and the high yen.

• Liliane Bettencourt and Nestlé SA are leaving unchanged their stakes of 51 and 49 percent in Gesparal, the holding company through which they control L'Oréal, after their 20-year-old shareholders agreement expired: each retains a right of first refusal on the other's stake. AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFX

Continued from Page 9 ance across the Belgian-Dutch border linking two of Europe's biggest ports, Maastricht, Liege and Aachen have revived their medieval community in a prosperous triangle that crosses the Dutch, Belgian

and German frontiers. Other regions where common economic interests are conquering national boundaries include the Atlantic Arc (Ireland, Wales, Brittany, Basque country, Galicia and Portu-

gal), the Baltic-North Sez zone cotland, Scandinavia, Hamburg and Poland) and the Eastern Triangle of Vienna, Prague and Budapest. In Europe as elsewhere, cities are in many ways becoming more important than nations. By 2000, said Pascal Maragail, the urban economist who is Barcelona's mayor, there

will be 19 metropolitan areas in the world with populations of at least 20 million people each. "Cities, not nations, will become the principal identity for most people," he said.

Regional alliances are increasingly seen as a pragmatic and logical approach to building a more united and prosperous Europe. The same desire to preserve local

identity that motivated much of the opposition to the Maastricht Treaty on European Union is prompting many people to demand that national governments yield more power to the regions. Indeed, an often-overlooked section of the treaty calls for a Council of Regions that many expect to quickly assume wider re-

sponsibilities and possibly evolve looking elsewhere. They are reachinto a kind of European Senate.

national governments and the Euthose regions are only interested in sustaining their own level of prosperity, to the exclusion of poorer neighboring regions.

The commission wants the richer areas to "adopt" a poor region or risk having their funding cut. But Europe's wealthier regions are Japanese school in Mulhouse, with

REGIONS: Development in Wealthy European Areas, Driven by Technology, Ignores National Boundaries attracting Japanese corporate in-

ing out to counterparts in Asia to Much of the criticism made by lure investments, widening the disparity with their poorer neighbors ropean Commission against the in Europe.
Four Motors partnership is that Alsace, f Alsace, for example, was so eager to capture Japanese investment that authorities hired a filomaker

to produce a soap opera for Japanese television extolling the virtues of the region. The show, called "Blue Skies Over Alsace," is credited, along with the presence of a

vestments that have created more than 5.000 jobs. "A lot of the attacks are based on the view that we are only a club of

the rich," acknowledged Thierry Bernard, general manager of the foreign relations department for the Rhône-Alpes region of France. Those links are intensifying in different areas, including culture,

education, environment and social policies as well as transport and

NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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INFLATION: Old Theories Have Not Been Tested in a Global Economy

ouger do so with great accuracy. Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office, said: "Full capacity is not a precise point or an observable condition. It is a range and a condition that has become very hard to pin down."

One problem with the traditional theory involves factory-operating capacity, in the 1970s and 1980s, when factories operated at more than 80 percent of their potential capacity, as they are doing today, they began to have trouble keeping

The big difference today is that Japan, Germany, Italy, France and Canada are suffering from weak economies and low factory operating rates, said Nancy Lazar, a semor economist at the ISI Group in New York. "Their operating rates have fallen from 88 percent to 79 percent in the past four years," she said, "and in today's free-trade environment, this excess global ca-pacity will hold down inflation in

U.S. auto manufacturers, for example, are operating at more than 90 percent of capacity today, an inflationary level. But Japan, for one, has auto fac-

Continued from Page 9 tories without enough work to do, ity, and how capacity is used, no and they are standing by to make cars for the U.S. market, Ms. Lazar and other economists argue. Or cars can be brought in from a Ford plant or a General Motors plant in northern Mexico, factories that are now, with tariff barriers almost gone, part of U.S. production capacity.

The concept of capacity has changed in recent years. When Gillette Co. linds demand for its razor blades rising in the United States, the company is not forced to ex-pand a factory in this country. In-stead, it often takes a less expensive alternative: the new orders go to a Gillette plant abroad that is operating below capacity.

Similarly, the notion that the current unemployment rate of 6.5



PARIS 44 28 19 41

AEROSPACE FALSE CLAIMS PACE AND ROSE

represents full employment or Bregger, assistant commissioner of nearly full employment is a view the Bureau of Labor Statistics. that clashes with the continuing layoffs and job cutbacks.

The administration is similarly reluctant to embrace the view that

It also clashes with the public's strong economic growth since last perceptions about jobs, perceptions that make Americans more quickly toward full employment reluctant than in the past to spend or drive up prices, even if they have has it criticized the Fed for raising bbs, some labor economists argue. rates, first in early February and
"There is not a sense of comfort,
again last week, to slow the econoeven though the rate of unemploy-ment is relatively low," said John from spending on credit.

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Firms Criticize China's Shift On Currencies

BELJING - China's reversal of a pledge to allow foreign companies to buy dollars at banks, forcing them to continue using swap centers to exchange yuan, was greeted with disappointment but little sur-

prise by business leaders Monday.
"I'm a little bit disappointed." said Anne Stevenson, director of the Beijing office of the United States-China Business Council, "We were told to expect a swift move towards partial convertibility.

Foreign businesses have been apprehensive for months about the

Brokers Pay Chinese Widow

SHANGHAI - A brokerage concern has made a small payment to the widow of a market speculator who com-mitted suicide, a oewspaper

reported Monday.
The widow, Xu Lanfang, had sued brokers in Hangzhou after her husband had run up huge trading losses. A cote found after his death in November said: "Because I'm bankrupt, I can't live as a man. Death will finish everything."

Although it was oot clear where and how all his losses had occurred, the Shanghai newspaper Wenhui Bao said the brokerage arm of Zhejiang Trust & Investment Co. offered a settlement of 50,000 yuan (\$5,760) "for humanitar-'ian reasons." The widow had sought about 325,000 yuan,

terms under which they would be allowed to trade yuan earned from sales in China for dollars or other bard currencies.

China's currency is not convertible oo international markets, making it uscless outside the country's borders. Companies needing other currencies to do business are forced to exchange yuan through a drawn out and sometimes fruitless process at official swap centers. The process involves seeking counterpar-ties with excess dollars or other currency to exchange.

When floating its currency on New Year's Day, China promito abolish the swap centers and set up a western-style interbank foreign-exchange market for Chinese and foreign companies.

But over the weekend, the administration said purchases of hard currency from state-designated banks for current-account purposes, such as importing, would be limited to Chinese companies.

"We won't abolish swap centers oo April I as we had said," said Guang Tao, a drafter of exchange rules for the State Administration of Exchange Control, "Foreign-invested enterprises will continue to

The Chinese government prefers foreign investors to make goods in China for export, thus generating their own hard currencies, rather than seeking to sell in the domestic market for yuan and competing

with local manufacturers.
The weekend shift bars Chinese companies from the swap markets and instead steers them to Chinese banks. But Chinese companies can only buy foreign currency for capital spending, and they must change their hard currency profits into yuan (Bloomberg, AP)

In Japan, U.S. Suppliers Feel Unwell **Makers of Medical Equipment Cite Market Barriers**

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TOKYO -- Medtronic Inc. of Minneapolis had high hopes when it received approval from the Health and Welfare Ministry in 1982 to sell an implantable pain-killing device in Japan. But the joy proved sbort-lived when another division of the ministry ruled that Japan's national health insurance system would not reimburse patients who used such a technically advanced product.

Without reimbursement you can't sell the unit," said Lowell Jacobsen, chairman of Meditronic Japan. It took 10 years until reimbursement was approved and Medironic could begin active sales.

The incident is typical of the difficulties that American foreign companies encounter selling medical equipment in Japan. Such problems helped prompt Washingtoo to make medical equipment a priority under the so-called framework trade talks with Japan that broke down last month.

But Mr. Jacobsen, whose company is one of the largest vendors of medical devices in Japan, said he did not think that the market here is closed. Japanese companies, he said, have had similar problems.

While some American executives grumble about trade barriers, others say they have not experienced discrimination. American companies have been doing relatively well in the Japanese market in medical equipment com-pared with those in automobiles, insurance and government telecommunications procurement, the three other areas that were

focuses in the basic trade talks. Many executives say the biggest problem is heavy and capricious government regulation, which affects Japanese companies as well as foreign ones. To the extent that over-regulation slows the introduction of oew devices and treatments, it tends to affect American companies more because they lead the Japanese in most areas of medical technology.

"What we face is a lot of unintentional discrimination," said Edward M. Rozynski, vice president for global strategy and analysis of the Health Industry Manufacturers Association in Washington. "I think they do a lot of things on the grounds of controlling health care costs. But what really irks us is that a lot of the stuff that comes out happens to hit us."

The latest example was the Japanese gov-ernment's plan to impose price controls on four kinds of medical devices made primarily by American companies -heart valves, artificial joints, oxygenators and catheters for

unclogging arteries.

The United States, while not taking issue with the price controls as such, protested that American companies were not given enough warning. So on Monday, Japan postponed the introduction of the controls from Friday until June I and agreed to provide the companies

Many executives say the biggest problem is heavy and capricious

government regulation.

with more information about how reimbursement rates will be set in the future,

The health ministry maintains that the controis are intended to cut costs and that the four products were selected because they represent big expenditures. "We never chose those four areas because those are mostly foreign-made," said Masaharu Nakajima, planning director of the ministry's health insurance burean.

But American executives wonder why such controls are not placed on more products sold by Japanese companies. They suggest that one motive is to cut the profit of American concerns, making it easier for Japanese companies to catch up in technology.

"I would not go so far as to say this is a conspiracy and there is a smoking gun," said Mark C. Throdahl, president of Nippon Becton Dickinson and chairman of the medical equipment committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. But "there is oo questioo this will depress revenue and earnings," Mr. Throdahl said, "and no doubt it will make it more difficult for other foreign companies to set up shop in Japan."

The Japanese have chosen advanced medical technology as an area for government development support. Tokyo has begun, for instance, a project with some companies to develop pacemakers, a product oow supplied almost completely by Americans.

two years ago, although a protest from Washingtoo prevented the controls' being too onerous. About the same time, there was a series of highly publicized arrests in which Japanese pacemaker dealers were accused of

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bribing doctors to win sales.

Some evidence of market-access problems can be found in data on market share. American companies have 52 percent of the world market for medical equipment and 40 percent outside the United States. But in Japan, the American share is only 21 or 22 percent.

Japanese companies have less than a 10 percent market share outside Japan. But in their home country, they control more than 70 percent of the market.

A similar pattern exists in poblic procure-ment, the focus of the recent trade on medical equipment. Washington maintains that foreign companies are oot told in many cases what is being procured. Part of the problem is that many medical purchases are under the threshold of about \$140,000 for which competitive bidding is required.

American negotiators also pointed to the case of Biomagnetic Technologies Inc., a San Diego company that makes an advanced brain scanner. Although it had the only such machine approved for medical use in Japan, the company lost in two bids for such machines from research institutes affiliated with Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. That ministry is backing a consortium aimed at developing similar technology. International Trade Ministry officials said

the American brain scanner did not meet specifications. The machines that won the bids were made by companies from Canada and Finland, they said.

The U.S. government asked that public hospitals in Japan release more information on what they plan to buy, even for purchases well below the current threshold. It also wants to see foreign sales for Japanese public projects grow 25 percent a year, a little faster than the current rate.

Japan has agreed to some of the requests oo procurement procedures, but has resisted sales-growth targets.

Most problems cited by American executives concern the national insurance system, which, like the new price controls, were out discussed in the basic trade talks.

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Singapore	Straits Times	2,059.93	2:083.42	1.13
Sydney :	All Ordinaries ,	2,108.90	2,151.60	-1.98
Tokyo	Mikkei 225	19,941.79	19,836.50	+0.53
Kuale Lumpur	Composite	951.43	970.10	1.92
Bangkok	SET	1,246.34	1,280.07	2.64
Seaul	Composite Stock	883.24	872.68	¥1.21
Taipei	Weighted Piice	5,331.90	5,332.21	-0.01
Manila	PSE	2,689.74	2,631.07	+2.23
Jakarta	Stock Index	401,05	490.84	+0.04
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,119.06	2,150.10	-1,44
Bombay	National Index	1,785.22	1,795.66	0.58
Cources: Reuters, A	(FP		international He	raki Tribune

Very briefly:

China and South Korea agreed to set up a high-level committee to plan ioint production projects, including one for car parts and one for aircraft, South Korea's trade minister announced.

· China Overseas Land & Investment Ltd., the Hong Kong arm of Beijing's construction ministry, said profit rose 23 percent in 1993, to 548.3 million Hong Kong dollars (\$71 million).

 Vietnam said it might issue treasury bills in June or July but said current interest rates of about 20 percent would have to come down first. · Hanoi is talking to banks about a loan of as much as \$1 billion to

finance oil and natural gas development and building its first oil refinery. • MIM Holdings Ltd. is oegotiating to buy one-third of BHP Ltd.'s proposed 225 million Australian dollar (\$160 million) silver and lead mine in Queensland, the companies said.

• Hutchison Whampon Ltd., the Hong Kong-based trading house led by Li Ka-shing, said it would set up a subsidiary, Hutchison International Port Holdings Ltd., to run its ports in Britain, China and Hong Kong. • China plans to build a 757-meter (825-yard) bridge over the White Nile in Sudan, linking Khartoum and Omdurman, for about \$51 million, the Sudan News Agency said. Construction is to start in six months, and the bridge would replace one that has been in use since the 1920s.

Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder, A.

Developing Nations' Group Calls for Fair Trade

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW DELHI - Six leaders of a group of 15 developing nations opened a delayed summit meeting Mooday with a call for fair trade and a warning that a conflict between rich and poor nations might replace the Cold War.

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India opened the meeting by voicing coocern over what be called Western countries' protectionist barriers.

Mr. Rao warned of possible attempts by developed countries to "introduce new protectionist agendas," particularly in disputes over "ooneconomic concerns" — an ap-parent reference to the linking of trade and business opportunities to such issues as human rights and protection of the environment.

President Subarto of Indonesia called for removing "unacceptable injustices in international econom-

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He said there was "widespread Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe btical conflicts might be replaced by "an equally pernicious economic and developmental divide."

living in the wealthiest countries controlled four-fifths of the plan-Prime Minister Mahathir bin

Mohamad of Malaysia, President

apprehension" in the world that the President Sani Abacha of Nigeria old East-West ideological and po- and President Abdou Diouf of Senegal were also attending the threeday summit meeting. President Carlos Menem of Argentina, desig-Mr. Suharto said one-fifth of the nated as the next chairman of the world's population - the portion groop, is expected to arrive Wednesday. The group, formed in 1989, also included Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru,

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SPORTS

In Russia, a New Spin on an Old Game: Hockey, American-Style

New York Times Service

MOSCOW - To the sound of pulsing rock music, a shioy red Jeep Wrangler was driven ioto the rink that belongs to the legendary Central Red Army hockey team of the former Soviet Union.

A few minutes later, after a dizzying "Let's Make a Deal" style elimination contest on the ice - as well as a photo session with the corporate sponsor that doneted the jeep, Aviatika Motors - one lucky Russian spectator drove away with the prize.

It was the halftime show of the Russian Penguins. And while it had almost nothing to do with hockey, it had everything to do with the Americanization - and some say resuscitation — of the game in the new Russia.

Once the Soviet Union's most revered sport, backey fell into decline after communism collapsed and its best players defected to the National Hockey League in North America, driving bored and discouraged fans to stay

home. The army team, which won 13 consecutive championships from 1977 to 1989, is now ranked 13th out of 24. the Central Army Hockey Club. The new American owners of the army team are using money and marketing to fight the downward spiral, and they have renamed the team the Russian Penguins.

The once elegant, almost gentlemanly sport practiced by Russia's best players is long gone. The only sign left of the army, in fact, is the military band that trots out on the ice before each game and plays the Russian Army anthem.

"I feel that this is good." said Colonel Alexander S. Vasiliev, as a man dressed as a Penguin chased icesweeping machines across the rink during a break. "The

important thing is to get people back in to see the games."

Last year, Howard Baldwin, chairman of the Pittsburgh Penguios, put together a small group of iovestors, which includes the actor Michael J. Fox. and bought a 50 percent share of the Russian Army team for a reported \$1 million. The other half belongs to Valeri L. Gushchin, a trainer, and Victor V. Tikhanov, the team's famous coach, who togeth-

Fireworks, rock music, electronic billboards, pennants. shirts, sweatshirts, soda, beer and hot dogs (in pita bread), prize giveaways, and above all corporate advertis-ing, have all but taken over the game. While the level of play this year has improved a little — in 1993, the Penguins were in last — the team's promoters say attendance has increased tenfold.

At a recent Saturday game, every seat in the 5,000-seat hockey stadium in central Moscow was taken as the Russian Penguins were 1-0 winners over the Soviet Wings. team named for the factory that once produced parts for

"Everyone wants to come to the games now," Reed Salwyn, the Moscow based marketing director, said happilv. "The Mafia community is coming. The corporate community is coming. The expat community is coming.

the crowd.

"We didn't teach them that," said Mark W. Kelly, Pittsburgh's European scout and assistant general manager of the Russian team. "They picked it up themselves." In the owners' box, Baldwin, dressed in a black cashmere polo shirt and black blazer, bantered easily with American and Russiao corporate sponsors. It was his first trip to Russia since he bought the team. Baldwin said he was impressed by what his Russian partners and Ameri-

can sports marketing team had wrought. Virtually every cranny was crammed with ads, from the panels around the rink hawking Chrysler, Iron City Beer. Delta Airlines and Little Caesar's Pizza (not available in Moscow yet, but on sale in Prague) to the players uniforms, which carry Coca-Cola badges on the sleeves, and Milka, the name of a chocolate bar, oo the helmets. Tickets, which cost the equivalent of 12 cents, are not a source of revenue.

circus-like atmosphere.

"I haven't missed a match in 12 years," said Igor A. Belkin, 27, who wore a San Jose Sharks jacket in honor of his favorite former Red Army player. Sergei Makarov. He added: "Of course, it's not the same game, but the show

helps make up for it. It's fun - like a holiday." The players don't seem to mind the distraction, either. 'l love this," said Jan Golubovsky, 18, a new player who was benched while the Penguins negotiated his contract with his former team, Dynamo, the KGB team that was the army's great rival. "You can't beat the Jeep."

The managers of the Russian Penguins say Golobovsky could be an NHL draft pick, which could earn him a three-year, \$3 million contract — and \$500,000 for his owners. The average Russian Penguio salary is \$12,000.

"It's not my taste," Dimitri L. Ryzhkov, editor of the Russian magazine Hockey Today, said mefully. "But without show business, our hockey will not survive."

Norman Blazes To Players Mark

New York Times Service PONTE VEDRA, Florida -Under all the spectator mounds. lakes, bumps and hollows of the mioefield that is the Stadium

Finally and with authority, be laid to rest the one remaining censure that bad haunted him like Marley's ghost — the one that held he could oot win with the lead.

Course, Greg Norman buried the

With a singular performance in the final round of the Players Championship on Sunday. Norman turned the proceedings into the PLAYER Championship. He was alone in this ooe. With his third straight round of 67, he obliterated the tournament scoring record and the best field of the year, cruising to a mind-boggling total of 24 under par and a four-stroke victory over

Fuzzy Zoeller, who also shot 67. "There are some records that will oever be beaten," said Deane Beman, PGA Tour commissioner. "1 think this 24-under is one of them." Norman broke Nick Price's re-

cord of 18 under par on Saturday. after 52 holes of the tournament. Sunday, all he had to do was keep from self-destructing, the way he had io the Tour Champiooship last year when he bogeyed four of the last seven holes to lose.

It didn't take long for Norman. 39, to dismiss any lingeriog ques-tions about his resolve and his courage under pressure. He started with a hirdie on the first hole to Zodler's bogey and followed that with another birdie to Zoeller's par at the par-5 secood. That gave Norman a quick seven-stroke lead.

Norman didn't bogey a hole in the tournament until the 13th hole Sunday, breaking a streak of 92 straight bogey-less boles that stretched back to the 10th bole of the third round at the Nestle fovitational last week at Bay Hill.

"It's great, a good win, an impor-tant win," said Norman. "I've had a great week here. When you go around a Pete Dye golf course 72 holes without a bogey — I think I've even impressed myself."



SAFELY HOME - Mario Diaz sliding into home as Montreal's Darrin Fletcher dropped the ball in Florida's exhibition victory.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

SIDELINES

Tapie Named in a 3d French Inquiry

MARSEILLE (Combined Dispatches) — The French entrepreneur-politician Bernard Tapie confirmed Monday that he had been placed under investigation for fraud and embezzlement relating to the accounts of his Olympique Marseille soccer club, and he denied the accusations. Tapie, already the focus of two other inquiries, was placed under iovestigation by Judge Pierre Philippon oo Saturday but the fact was only disclosed after Tapie won a landslide victory in local elections on Sunday. Tapie, in a statement, described the charges as "totally false" and said they resulted from a "new judicial-media plot" to discredit him.

Olympique Marseille's accounts have been under iovestigation by Philippon since 1990 as part of a government-ordered inquiry into the financial affairs of nine French soccer teams. Investigators accuse Tapie of involvement in under-the-table fioancial arrangements linked to the

Inter's Schillaci Set to Play in Japan

MILAN (AP) - Salvatore (Toto) Schillaci, the 1990 World Cup hero, prepared to join a Japanese team as his Italian club, loternazionale of Milan, began a major reshufile for the oext soccer season.

The first move of the process announced by the club's president, Ernesto Pellegrini, on Monday was the signing of a oew coach, Ottavio Bianchi. Schillaci, 29, said Monday he had reached a general agreement to play with Jubilo Iwata in the Japanese league. He said he expected to get the green light from Ioter officials in the oext few days and leave for Japan by mid-April. He was offered a two-year, \$3.2 million contract by Jubilo Iwata to become the first Italian player in the Japanese league.

For the Record

Five of China's top women long-distance runners, including Wang Junxia, the world 10,000-meter champion and world record-holder, were confirmed Monday as competitors in the April 17 London Marathon. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

BUSINES BALK **NBA Standings** EASTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Olvision Pct .714 .718 .629 .522 .229 .118

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Lynch 12-17 6-18 30, Christie 7-9 4-5 21, Rebounds—Milwaukee 58 (Boker 11), Los Angeles 54 (Olyac 19), Assists—Milwaukee 21 (Lohous 5), Loe Angelos 33 (Van Exel 5), Sun Antonia 25 25 38 29-107
Portland 21 21 25 26 75
S: D.Robinson 13-28 10-10 34. Knight 5-12 8-8
18; P: Strickland 5-13 6-8 16, Drexier 7-14 6-6 23.

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Scott 7-20 44 22, O'Neal 12-27 6-13 38, Reboonda—New York 48 18anner, Ewing 11),
Oriondo 58 (O'Neal 16), Assists—New York 28
I Harroer 81, Oriondo 20 (Hardaway 5), derson 51, Portland 24 (Strickland 5), HOCKEY 18-5 **NHL Standings** Philodelphia 31 24 22 22 5--122 Boston 25 28 27 27 7--124 P: Westherspoon 8-16 9-1825, J.Matone 11-213-3 25; B: Rodio 12-15 12-13 3a. Fox 4-16 1-2 17. Rebounds—Philodelphia 65 (Perry, Weather-speen 161, Baston 47 (Radia 11), Assists—Philo-delphia 25 (Dowkins 18), Boston 32 (Douglas 11). Outroit 34 22 25 16-99
Cleveland 38 32 25 36-111
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Major League Scores

PRE-SEASON EXHIBITION GAMES Souday's Results Boltimore 4, 51, 1-ouis 3 Konsas City 11, Detroli 7 Minnesoto & Boston 7, 18 Innungs Afforda 4, Los Angeles 3

Toronto 7, Texas 4
Son Diego 5, Son Francisco 2, 11 Innings
Dekland 8, Chicago Cubs 2
Colorado 7, Milwaukee 1

THIRO TEST
West Indies vs. England
3rd Day, Soudery, in Pert-ofEngland first Inships: 120-01 out
West Indies second Innings: 140-5

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Davis Cup AMERICA ZONE Group), First Round Peru 2 Chils 3; Joine Yzogo, Paru, def, Serulo Cortes, Chile, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4) Gabriel Sil-bershells, Chile, def, Jose Luis Norlego, Peru,

14 64 63. Uruguary 2, Baharnas 3; Morcele Filippini, Urugueay, def. Mark Knowles, Bahamas, 6-1; 6-0, 6-21 Roger Smith, Bahamas, def. Federico Dondo. Urupuay. 6-4 3-4 4-1.

Colombia 2, Canada 3; Sebastien Loreau, Conada, def. Mauricio Hadad, Colombia, 3-4, 1-4, 6-1, 6-31 Daniel Nestar, Canada, def. Mi-ruel Tabon, Colombia, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3. Venezuela 4, Ecuador 1: Maurice Ruch. ezuela.def. Poble Com

Flavori Mexico S. Cobo S: Luis Enrique Hererro, det, Mario Tabares, 6-1, 7-5 (7-6): Alejandro Hernandez, det. Alexander Tabares, 6-1 6-3.

Perceptor 4, Puerte Rice 1: Ricardo Meno, Paraguay, def. Josy Rive, Puerte Rice, 5-7 (4-7), 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Ramon Delsodo, Paraguay, def. Jarse Gonzalez, Puerte Rice, 7-5, 7-5.

Guatemaia 4. Jamaica 1: Jacobu Cruyres Guatemaia, dei. Kari Heite, Jamaica. 6-7 (5-4) 7-5 6-7 (7-5), 6-4. 10-6; Daniel Chavez, Guate-WORLD GROUP

34 64 7-5 6-1 EURO-AFRICAN ZONE

Group 1, First Round
Croetle 2, Norwey 3: Christian Ruud, Norwey, def. Gorön Ivanisevic, Crootle, 2-4, 4-4, 4-5, 7-5; Susa Hirsson, Crootle, def. Helse Kolt Freiland, Norwey, 6-3, 6-2, 7-4 (15-73).

GOLF

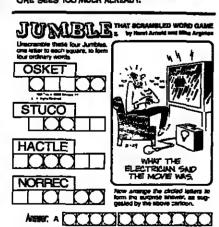
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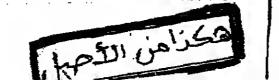


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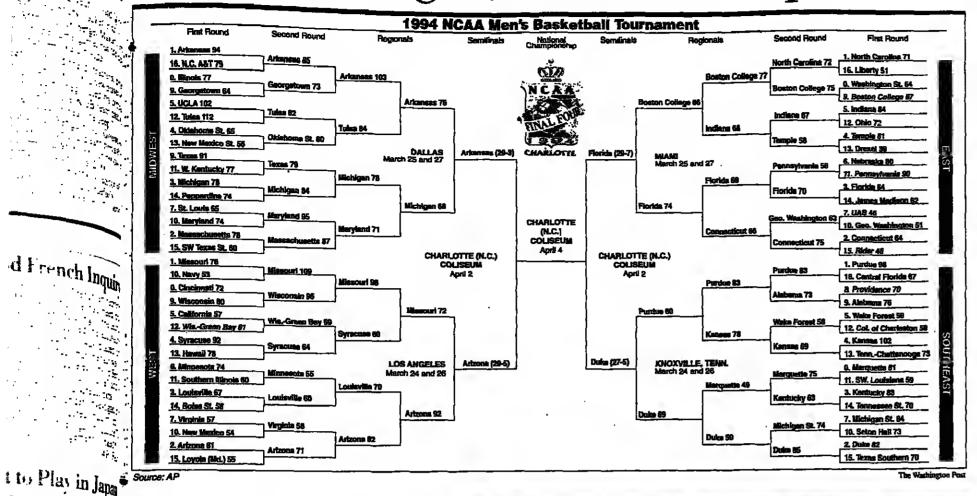
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SPORTS

Stopping Michigan, Arkansas Completes the NCAA Final Four Grid



By Steve Berkowitz

Washington Post Service
DALLAS — In the morning, he won national coach of the year honors. In the afternoon, his team carned a place in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament Final Four. Then he got to celebrate it all with the president.

"That's one heck of a day, fellas," Arkansas's coach, Nolan Richardson, said. "One heck of a

day."
That it was for Richardson and the Razorbacks, who defeated Michigan, 76-68, Sunday in the NCAA tournament Midwest re-gional final before a crowd that included President Bill Clinton.

Riehardson said he thought Clinton was "as proud of his Hogs as 1 was." Richardson also was named Naismith national coach of the year by the Atlanta Tipoff

think that's what it's all about," he said. "When you become a Hog - a Razorback - they can cut you open, and you're going to bleed little pigs. That's just the

This is the way it was Sonday, as Arkansas joined East regional champion Florida in what will be the first Final Four with two Southeastern Conference teams.

After missing its first six shots and falling behind by 6-1 and 8-3, the top-seeded Razorbacks (29-3) made another of the lopsided runs that have been carrying them all

a little more than six minutes, building a 23-9 lead they managed to defend the rest of the way.

It was Arkansas's 13th consecutive victory in Dallas, where it won the 1989, '90 and '91 Southwest Conference tournaments before moving to the SEC as well as the 1990 NCAA tournament Midwest

regional championship. The Razorbacks will play West regional champion Arizona in a na-tional semifinal Saturday in Char-

lotte, North Carolina. "This is a hard time for Michigan basketball," said the junior guard Jalen Rose, a part of the Fab Five recruiting class that led Michigan to the last two national championship games only to lose both.
"We've been spoiled by making the

finals the last two years." The third-seeded Wolverines (24-8) did make a composed - and nearly successful — comeback. They patiently and repeatedly worked the ball inside to junior center Juwan Howard, who totaled 30 points and 13 rebounds after committing two fouls during the game's first minute-and-a-half. (He was named the regional's most out-

standing player.) Although they never tied the score after Arkansas's early rally. they did have two chances to do so during the game's last five minutes. With the score 63-61 and a little less than five minutes to play. Rose

season. They outscored third-seed-ed Michigan 20-1 during a span of break. With open teammates trailing him, he missed an off-balance

"I saw my teammate there, but that was a three-foot shot I make 99

percent of the time," Rose said. With the score 71-68 and 37 seconds remaining, Robinson missed a one-and-one. But with 22 seconds left, Rose missed a three-point try. Arkansas's Scotty Thurman grabbed the rebound, was fouled and made both ends of the one-

Michigan missed 3-point tries on its next two possessions, and Ar-kansas's Clint McDaniel made 3of-4 free throws to finish the game.

We're used to being on the other end, where the other team tried and tried and tried, but couldn't do it," said Fisher, whose teams re-main 12-0 in NCAA tournament games decided by five points or fewer or in overtime.

Arkansas came into the game having outscored its opponents by an average of nearly 20 points a game. Many teams who are used to winning so big get frustrated in situations such as the one that Michigan's stubbornness handed the Razorbacks. But they remained composed.

"We knew they are an excellent ballclub and they were going to stay in the game." Thurman said.

A Touch of Magic Revives the Lakers

By Jay Privman New York Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California - The Forum had become a lonely place since Magic Johnson retired as a player, and the Los Angeles Lakers slowly receded to the lower depths of the National Basketball Association's Pacific Division.

The Lakers, the hottest ticket in town during the 1980s, when they won five championships, had become an afterthought, with rows of the Forum's yellow and orange seats blooming like flowers in the desert. But the place was alive with excitement on Sunday, when Johnson made his debut as coach of the Lakers, a position to which he was named last Tuesday. The result of the game, the Lakers 110-101 conquest of the Milwaukee Bucks, seemed almost secondary. If the Lakers were looking to generate interest in a team with a 29-38 record,

they knew they needed the most popular sports figure in Los Angeles.

The Lakers had sold out only seven games last season, and this season they had but two sellouts before this game. But the Forum

was packed on Sunday night.

A video highlighting Johnson's career was played before the game. Johnson was greeted by a standing ovation when he emerged from the locker room and strode on the court.

. When the starting lineup was introduced, the public address announcer made it sound as though the Lakers were contending for a division title instead of a lottery pick. He pansed after the Lakers' five starters were on the court, then, like a boxing ring announcer, said: "And ladies and gentlemen, introducing to you the new coach of your Los Angeles Lakers ... Earvin ... Magic ... Johnson!"

Johnson was a bundle of nervous energy during the game. He paced constantly, shouted encouragement and often wandered onto the court when play was at the end opposite the Lakers' bench.

Johnson promised the Lakers would run, and they came out

flying. The Lakers hit their first five shots, built a 30-14 lead after one quarter, were up 66-35 at the half and held a commanding 86-60 lead after three quarters before the Bucks made a rout look somewhat respectable with a late rally.

■ Suns Clinch Playoff Berth

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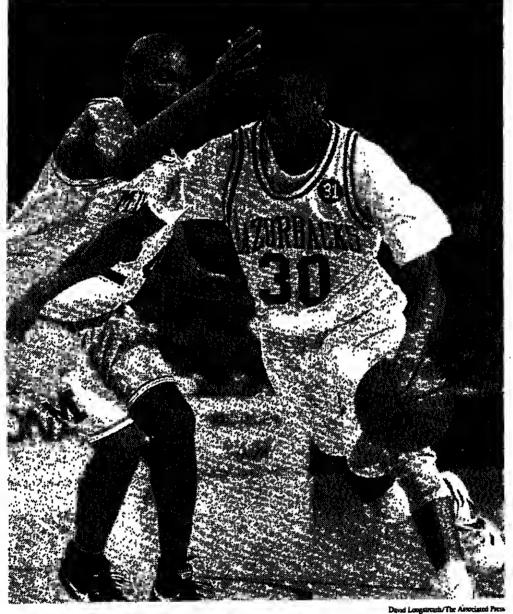
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Charles Barkley and Codric Ceballos scored 20 points each and Kevin Johnson had 15 points and 15 assists as the Suns qualified for the NBA playoffs by defeating Houston, 113-98, in Phoenix on Sunday, The Associated Press reported. The Rockets trailed by as many as 17 points in the third quarter, then got as close as six, but their chances of coming back were damaged by the ejection of



Scotty Thurman charged past Michigan's Jimmy King, leading the Razorbacks into the Final Four.

Underrated Florida Makes A Believer of Boston College

MIAMI - For much of the season they were described as overachievers, a team without a star. It scored 16 points and grabbed 13 turns out the Florida Gators were rebounds in his best all-around perjust underappreciated, a team des-tined for the Final Four.

of confidence in us or thought we could be a prominent team," said the junior guard Dan Cross. "But we believed in each other and here

East Regional champions. Winners of a school-record 29 games. Ready to face Southeast Regional champion Duke (27-5) in Satur-

day's national semifinals, "We're excited about the oppor-unity," Coach Lon Kruger said after Sunday's 74-66 regional final vic-tory over Boston College. "Duke has set the standard for college basketball for the last seven, eight, 10 years. I don't think we'll be favored,

but we're looking forward to it."
So what else is new? Critics and skeptics have questioned Florida all season, and even a victory over second-seeded Connecticut in the regional semifinals didn't change the opinions of some who thought the Gators were in over their heads.

"These players have not been dis-tracted at all by the low expecta-tions," Kruger said. "We've read the papers and seen that everyone has played badly against us. We appreciate that. Today, we won a game."

was held to just three field goals in the final 11 minutes of the game. Craig Brown provided the spark offensively, coming off screens to make 3-pointers on three consecu-

7) in control. He finished with 21 points and Andrew DeClercq, the

st underappreciated, a team des-ned for the Final Four.

"People may not have had a lot i confidence in us or thought we called be a prominent team," said

"Set underappreciated, a team des-"After everything we did to get here, people still doubted us," De-Clercq said. "They were already saying Boston College was going to play Duke. We'd been in that position so much, it just didn't matter what people said any more."

Gators' unheralded forward,

BC, at No. 9 the lowest seed left in the tournament, finished 23-11. The Eagles reached the regional final by defeating three higher seeded opponets, including No. 1 North Carolina and No. 5 Indiana.

The team's surprising run stopped speculation about Coach Jim O'Brien's job being in jeopardy

went 1-15 as freshmen in the Big East to go out on a positive note. "We're trying to build a founda-

tion for years to come," said Brown, the only senior in Florida's starting lineup. The trip to the Final Four is the first for Florida, which has a rich football tradition but was 7-21 in basketball just four years ago — the season before Kruger arrived

from Kansas State. Brown said the Gators would get better at celebrating.

"After we cut down one net, we got in the locker room and Coach told us we forgot to cut down the other net," Brown said. "I told him,

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Unsung Blue Devils Are on the Championship Road Again

By Timothy W. Smith

NEW YORK — Bobby Hurley and Christian Laettner left Duke for the Na-

tional Basketball Association, and everyone thought that the Blue Devils were supposed to fold their Final Four road maps and be content to sit out the fun of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

But there they were Saturday night, cutting down the nets at Thompson-Boling Arena in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the champions of the Southeast Region and headed for the Final Four in Charlotte, North Carolina, for the seventh time in the past nine years. With Durham up the road from Charlotte, Duke (27-5), which plays Florida (29-7) in the semifinals, will have what amounts to a home-court advantage for a national championship run.

Hill, after shutting down the star Purdue. I think maybe people were just days we were just happy to be the regular-season champions."

A blissful complacency engulfed the photostary at the next the next to the property of the star Purdue. I think maybe people were just season champions."

A blissful complacency engulfed the photostary at the next to t showed up at the postgame news conference wearing the nets around his neck. He is the last vestige of Duke's back-to-back national championship teams in 1991 and 1992, and not many people expected that he would have an experienced enough sup-porting cast to help Duke get back to the

With Hurley and Lacttner gone, even Hill noticed that Duke had been relegated to nonserious consideration when it came to talk of reaching the Final Four this year. Before the start of the Southeast Region semifinal game against Marquette, Hill said that he didn't think the Blue Devils had gotten any respect or had been given a chance to make the Final Four.

"All year long we didn't get the votes in the poll," he said. "And on CBS you heard or a national championship tuit.

The senior all-America forward Grant them talk about Arkansas, Carolina and the ACC. After we beat Maryland, for 10 guard.

al champion, and Kentucky in the same region, Duke took a back seat as a favorite to advance to the Final Four this year. But with the Tar Heels and the Wildcats climinated in the second round, Duke, the regular-season champion in the Atlantic Coast Conference, pushed forward as a favorite.

The Duke coach, Mike Kızyzewski, was asked whether he thought he'd get to the Final Four this year with a less-talented group than he has had in the past.

"We're not devoid of talent," he said. "I knew we had always had a chance. I'm a averaged 14.6 points during the season and httle shocked — not at this point — but looking back. When we won at Michigan and lows, I thought we'd be a good team, because good teams win games like that. two younger starters, Chris Collins, a soph-We were the regular-season champions in omore guard, and Jeff Capel, a freshman

A blissful complacency engulfed the kind of gets everybody going." But Hill, Antonio Lang, a senior for-ward, and Cherokee Parks, a junior — the

upperclassmen starters — have elevated their game for the tournament. Hill averaged 17.4 points during the season, but 18 points and 6 assists during the tournament.

Lang averaged 12.4 points during the season and 17 in the tournament. Parks 17.5 during the tournament. And the three upperclassmen starters have fed off the infectious energy and excitement of the

Jeff." Hill said, "He's always excited. That

Blue Devils and they were beaten by Virginia in the second round of the ACC into the Final Four, the Blue Devils have tournament. That might have given the impression that Duke wasn't ready to make a senious run for the NCAA championship.

But Hill, Antonio Lang, a senior for including 16 in the second half, to break open a tight game.

It was Hill's defensive pressure that shut down Purdue's Robinson, holding him to just 13 points, his worst game of the season. But it was Capel who took over offensively in the second half and scored 15 of his 19 points. Capel scored 5 points in the span of two minutes to push Duke ahead, 37-32, and put the Boilermakers on their heels.

"In the four days of the tournament, Jeff has handled himself like a veteran," Krzyzewski said. "I thought his performance against Purdue was one of the best I've

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Herald Eribung

Robinson Is Top Player The Associated Press

WEST LAFAYETTE, Indiana - Maybe Glenn Robinson would like to win the Naismith Award a second time.

The Purdue junior picked up the honor Sunday as the nation's top college basketball player and did his best to quiet speculation that he would pass up his small season of eligibility to turn pro. He has until May 15 to declare whether he will enter the June 29 National Basketball

"I know it's hard to turn down money like that, but the money will be there when I want to leave," Robinson told CBS television after receiving

Robinson led the nation with a 30.3 scoring average and also averaged -more than 10 rebounds per game. Many project him as the top pick in the "Well, if 1 was the No. 1 pick now, then maybe I could be the No. 1 pick next year because, hopefully, my game will improve," he said with a

After the Boilermakers were beaten 69-60 by Duke on Saturday in the NCAA Southeast Regional final, Robinson appeared angry when reporters asked whether he had played his last college game.

"Until 1 hold a press conference, no," he said. Robinson said he would not make any decision without talking to his parents and Purdue's coach, Gene Keady. "I'm going to just relax, I have

a lot of time," he said. "If I stay that's line." The Naismith Award is the latest in a long list of awards for Robinson. The Maismith Award is the false, in a long list of awards for Roomson.

He was a unanimous All-American, Big Ten player of the year, and holds.

Purdue and the Big Ten's record for most points scored in a season (1,030).

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Making Guns Safer

in the United States than by auto-

Safety officials in Washington are very concerned, and a meeting was held at the White House to discuss what to do about the situa-

Zerkin, chief of National Gun Safety, said, Guns are unright now. I recommend that we

put air bags on

"That could add a great deal to the price of a weapon. Besides, how do we

know that air Buchwald bags will prevent faultities?" said Louise Webermacher of the Food and Drug Administration. "Our tests show that air bags on guns can save a person in only five out of 10

Zerkin asked. "What about seat belts? We could attach one to the barrel of the gun and you'd have to buckle up before the trigger would

Louise said, "Most people hate seat belts on their guns. They say it restricts them from firing at their target. I wouldn't be against bumpers on pistols so that when the gun goes off accidentally you don't smash up your entire hand."

Luger, a lobbyist with the Good Luck Gun Company, said, "We're willing to do anything to make guns more safe, except pay for it. The guns themselves are not unsafe, it's the people who use them that cause the accidents. What might solve the safety problem is a

Swiss Nuns Prohibit "Hair" The Associated Press

APPENZELL, Switzerland - A New York theatrical group was scheduled to perform "Hair" in the auditorium of a local school here. But the St. Maria der Engel convent, which owns the school grounds, said "no," that the musical, with its message of peace and love, was influenced by the "pagan" new age movement and incompatible with

WASHINGTON — It had to happen sooner or later. More people are now being killed by guns collapsible pistol grip so that when the gun hits something, the handle antomatically falls apart."

The group broke up for refreshments and then went back to work. They were joined by Horace Bates,

an automobile expert.
"We experienced the same problem with auto safety as guns are now having - we kept injuring innocent people with our cars. So we decided to use reinforced steel so that when the auto hit somebody the person inside the car wouldn't

get hurt." Zerkin said, "That's not a bad idea. Why can't we make gun manufacturers add reinforced steel to the semiautomatic harrels? It would be cheaper than air bags and save thousands of lives."

Louise said, "It sounds good on paper. But most of the wounds from guns are around the neck. If we're talking safety for weapons, we have to deal with whiplash."

Luger, the gun representative, claimed that his industry was not responsible for whiplash from

"If people would wear hulletproof vests and drive low in their seats there wouldn't be so many accidents.*

Zerkin told the group, "The president wants a report on this in the morning. The question we must resolve is, do we want air bags on our guns, or have them strapped to seat belts, or put stronger bumpers on

Luger said, "If we do anything to make guns safer, it will raise their price and cost 10,000 jobs."

Louise added, "Then we recommend that the statistics stand as is. I don't see what the big deal is about guns killing more people than automobiles. No one complained when automobiles were

Zerkin asked, "Has anyone ever thought of building a semiautomatic with front-wheel drive?" Louise replied, "We haven't, but

the Italian manufacturers tried it and discovered that they were no safer than an Uzi." Luger warned everyone, "If you suggest air bags for guns, the National Rifle Association will go

through the roof, and then nobody

will get any money for the next

The Comeback of John Frankenheimer By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service
OS ANGELES — He was one of the

L top young directors of the 1960s, a craftsman who moved from television dramas to studio films that endure today, including "The Manchurian Candidate,"
"Birdman of Alcatraz," "Seven Days in
May," "The Train" and "The Fixer."

Yet despite this formidable track record, John Frankenheimer, at 64, is now trying to pick up the pieces of a career that went awry.

"Do I miss doing the big Christmas picture for Paramount?" Frankenheimer said quietly. "Yes, of course I do. But television is a way of getting back to doing that. I have to rediscover myself, reinvent

myself. And this is a way of doing that."
With unusual candor and without a
trace of bitterness, Frankenheimer says he is hardly embarrassed about returning to television, the medium in which he began his career shortly after leaving the air force

in early 1950s.

His new film, "Against the Wall," about the hloody prison riot in 1971 at the Attica Correctional Facility in upstate New York, will be shown on U.S. TV next month.

The film is based on the real-life experiences of a prison guard named Michael Smith. It stars Kyle MacLachlan as a somewhat innocent and well-meaning correctional officer taken hostage at Attica and facing a terrible ordeal, and Samuel L. Jackson, as a leader among the inmates. The two develop an intense relationship and understanding of each other in the carnage of Attica.

The prison rebellion ended horrifically: 32 inmates and 10 guards who were hos-

tages died.
Frankenheimer, seated in his Spanishstyle home in Beverly Hills, said that the
appeal of the script by Ron Hutchinson was its focus on the two men. "It could have taken place anytime men are under life and death situations," he

said. "I wanted to do a picture about two men facing the decisive moment of their The film does not deal in any substantive way with Governor Nelson Rockefeller's decision to send 1,500 state troopers.

sheriff's deputies and prison guards storm-

ing into the prison. "That's not the picture I wanted to make," said Frankenheimer. Sipping tea in his living room, Frankenheimer, tall and craggy-faced, discussed his career and Hollywood with unusual frankness. He said personal difficulties, including alcoholism, left him tormented for years and plagued his career.

"The 1980s were spent putting my life back together," he said. "But look, I don't want to cast myself as a victim in any way



At 64, Frankenheimer, who directed "The Manchurian Candidate," is now making TV films.

because I'm not. I've had a terrific career and a long run. And if you keep stepping up to the plate, sooner or later you get a hit. And sooner or later you get a home run. The important thing is to be resilient enough to keep stepping up to the plate.

And I'm stepping up to the plate."

"I had a drinking problem," he said

softly. "I also made a lot of bad choices. I straightened out in 1981. And from that day on I haven't had a drink."

Frankenheimer's films were a fusion of stylish action dramas ("The Train,"
"Black Sunday," "Grand Prix") and intimate psychological portraits ("The Iceman Cometh," "The Manchurian Candi-

But the combination of his personal difficulties and a decline in the number and quality of scripts he was offered led to a downhill professional slide.

And in recent years he has directed films that virtually disappeared at the box office. These include "Prophecy" in 1979, with Talia Shire, "The Challenge" in 1982, with Scott Glenn, "Dead Bang" in 1988, with Don Johnson, and "Year of the Gun" in 1991, with Andrew McCarthy and Sharon Stone.

"I know the system here and I know the way that I am going to get movies is to do good work," he said. "A lot of people who make the decisions now weren't born when I was making some of my films." He shrugged and smiled. "You can't hlame them. You have to do work that's good

for TV at HBO as a career turning point. He is now directing a film about Francisco Mendes Filho, whose efforts to save the Brazilian rain forest led to his murder. The film stars Raul Julia as Mendes.

After this, Frankenheimer plans to undertake a project especially near his heart: a drama about Robert F. Kennedy, from the time of President John F. Kennedy's murder in 1963 to the former attorney general's assassination in 1968.

In some ways, Robert Kennedy's death played a significant role in Franken-heimer's troubled career. Frankenheimer developed a close friendship with Kennedy, and spent a good part of 1968 traveling with him during his presidential cam-

Kennedy was, in fact, staying at Frankenheimer's home in Malibu when he visited Los Angeles on the last day of his life. Frankenheimer drove him to the Ambassador Hotel to celebrate his triumph in the California primary, and it was there that he was slain. The memories are still raw.

"He wanted me up there on the podium with him, but I said I didn't think this was the kind of image he wanted - a movie director beside him on the night of the primary," Frankenheimer recalled. "It was a tremendous sense of loss," Frankenheimer said haltingly. "I had spent my life dealing with make-believe. And here was somebody trying to make a

huge difference in people's lives. I was really left very disillusioned, and went through a period of deep depression." Frankenheimer moved to France for about five years, took cooking classes as an escape and eventually directed some films, including "The Iceman Cometh" with Lee Marvin, Fredric March, Robert Ryan and Jeff Bridges, and "The French Connection II," with Gene Hackman.

But he said Kennedy's death, his own personal problems and the disappointing audience response to "Black Sunday," his 1977 film about terrorists at the Super Bowl, deepened his depression.

"Everyoue thought that film would make money like 'Jaws,' " he said. "It got good reviews, but it didn't go through the roof." After that, he said, "my drinking prohlem got bad."

But Frankenheimer remains upbeat. Pouring another cup of tea, he said: "I don't think I've been shortchanged at all. I'm not bitter. I've had a wonderful life, traveled places I never would have gone. I feel I'm on an upswing. I do think I'm a very lucky guy."

PEOPLE

Box Office Is Mobbed For Streisand Concerts

The luckiest people in the world? The chance to see Barbra Streisand in concert was irresistible to thousands as they stood in long lines at box offices and tied up telephone circuits trying to reserve tickets. Demand for tickets to her 12-show U.S. concert tour — her first in 22, years — was so great that six show? were added, and all 18 sold out in less than an hour, an estimated 250,000 tickets at prices ranging from \$50 to \$350. The first U.S. show will be in Washington on May 10. Streisand will have four London concerts, beginning April 20.

Elegance is back, declared the fashion consultant Eleanor Lambert in releasing her 1994 best-dressed list. The women honored for 1994 include the actress Sharon Stone, the comedian Joan Rivers and a sprinkling of European nobility — Princess Caroline of Monaco, for example. In the men's category: the actor Denzel Washington, Andrew Lauren, son of the designer Ratch Lauren, and Pat Riley, coach of the New York Knicks.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. and his wife, Emily Black, have divorced in the Dominican Republic, a newspaper there reported. Kennedy and Black married in 1982 and separated in 1992. They have two children.

The Kennedy Center in Washington announced Monday the appointment of Leonard Slatkin, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, to succeed Mstislav Restropovich as director of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Anny Carter, 26, daughter of former President Jimmy Carter, has set the date for her marriage to Mi-chael Antonucci as May 28, at an outdoor ceremony at the National Ornamental Metal Museum in Memphis, Tennessee.

Loni Anderson has a new man in her life, after her well-publicized divorce from Burt Reynolds: Geoff Brown, a Los Angeles lawyer.

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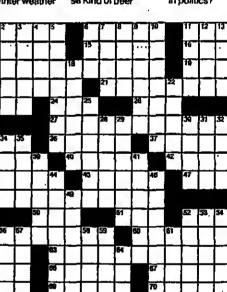
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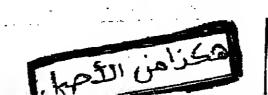
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